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TRADE UNIONISTS FAIL TO VOTE ON "DIRECT ACTION"

How Congress Is Unwilling
Bring Issue to Test and Pre-
sented by Majority of 169,000

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The situation in the Smyrna district, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is still serious as a state of active warfare exists between the Greek troops and irregular Turkish forces of organized brigands and armed peasants. The Turkish Government is making every endeavor to control these forces, but the military authorities are said to be secretly supporting the national movement.

Meanwhile, a whole Greek division is engaged in the defence of Aidin area against the Turks, who are attacking them from three sides.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—It is regarded as improbable that there will be a strike of the steel workers in Pennsylvania on Sept. 22. This is stated on excellent authority, in spite of the fact that a committee of representatives of 24 unions decided upon such action at a conference here on Wednesday.

The sessions of this committee were secret, but it has been made known that Andrew C. Furuseth, of the Seamen Union, and not a member of any of these unions, who was at the same hotel with the delegates and in frequent conference with them, urged insistently that the strike be called for Sept. 22. John Fitzpatrick, chairman, and William Z. Foster, secretary, of the special committee of five which signed the statement declaring for the strike, were entirely amenable to Furuseth's wishes, and insisted upon immediate action, although it was known that men of much more importance in the labor movement were opposed to it, favoring further deliberations and especially an endeavor to gain the support of President Wilson for their cause.

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Future Conference Announced
Mr. Fitzpatrick, who left for Chicago yesterday, announced that the committee would hold a meeting in Pittsburgh next Wednesday to consider further arrangements for the strike. Meanwhile, however, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learned, the influential men in the international labor organizations will endeavor to prevent a strike, and certainly at the time named, and if it does not take place then, it is believed that there will be concessions and adjustments which will prevent its occurring at all, and labor will not be the loser by the postponement.

"It is like this," said a man who knows the situation thoroughly and is well acquainted with the men who are handling it, "the time is very critical. Labor has opportunities such as it never had before, but it also has enormous responsibilities. This steel strike would not be something local to western Pennsylvania. It would concern international labor vitally. The big men, the responsible men, are going to take no chances with a thing like that in these times. What do Fitzpatrick and Foster represent? They represent themselves. But there are men who stand for the whole labor movement. They realize that if the committees ignore the request of the President for postponement under the present conditions and commit labor to the support of a huge strike at their own convenience, they have cut themselves off from the support they will have a right to demand if they waive their intention and stand their ground until the propitious moment when they can say, 'Now, Mr. President, we have met your requests, and we expect your help.'"

This is no new development, however, the moderates maintain, and it will be made no worse, and has a chance of being bettered, if wisely handled. In short, it is going to be a struggle between the radicals represented by Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Foster and those who are trying to prevent the labor movement from going over the precipice. Mr. Gompers has not been quoted in the matter to any great extent because of recent personal affairs, but it is known that, with his large view of labor problems, he is in favor of keeping the advantage of the President's sympathy and help, and not throwing it away for a temporary show of action which may result in intolerable conditions without winning permanent possession of the advanced position which labor seeks.

Mr. Gompers Depended Upon
Once more there is to be a struggle between Samuel Gompers and Andrew Furuseth. They clashed in Paris over the labor terms in the peace treaty and then at Atlantic City where the two men faced each other and made two of the most thrilling speeches of the thirty-ninth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor. On both of these occasions, Mr. Gompers won his point. It is believed that the element of organized labor which he represents in this steel situation will prevail, and that, for adequate reasons, the steel workers will not rush into a strike in opposition to the request of the President of the United States, who has in other emergencies supported the demands of organized labor.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN SMYRNA DISTRICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The situation in the Smyrna district, The Christian Science Monitor learns, is still serious as a state of active warfare exists between the Greek troops and irregular Turkish forces of organized brigands and armed peasants. The Turkish Government is making every endeavor to control these forces, but the military authorities are said to be secretly supporting the national movement.

RATIFICATION URGED BY GENERAL SMUTS

South African Premier Submits
Motion to House of Assembly
—League of Nations Called a
Landmark of Human Progress

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony (Monday)—The House of Assembly was crowded at a special session when the Premier, Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, arose to submit a motion for the ratification of the peace treaty. The Premier intimated that with the exception of the vital question of the economic situation, no matter outside ratification would be discussed. Speaking on the motion for ratification, General Smuts said that the King desired special ratification by the Union and the motion, therefore, had nothing to do with ratification by the British Parliament. He indicated the desirability of all the dominions ratifying the treaty with the utmost speed. In an eloquent passage the Premier reviewed the work of the Peace Conference, referring particularly to the League of Nations, which, he declared, would undoubtedly come into being to fill a great vacuum caused by the disappearance of the old forms of government.

General Smuts graphically pictured Paris as a caldron seething with human greed and passions in the midst of which the vision of the League of Nations had been before him as a great landmark of human progress. The league, General Smuts said, would function to keep the peace of the world and would secure international recognition for young and small nations, especially the nations of the British Empire. Referring to the disarmament of the former enemy powers, General Smuts declared that he was confident that it meant a far-reaching disarmament of the allied powers. South Africa, the Premier said, desired to remain in the "British League of Nations" and nothing should be allowed to loosen the ties of the Empire. The treaty had put at rest the greatest dispute in history.

Cheers greeted General Smuts' statement that "there was a longing for peace in South Africa." The Dutch, he declared, had no quarrel with the British, and wished to live with them in peace and unity, and the British reciprocated and respected the Dutch characteristics.

"It is God's will that there be peace," General Smuts said; "let it wash out all differences amongst us. I have seen such sufferings and sorrow that I wish to see a real union of hearts in South Africa." The bill was read for the first time.

AIRSHIP R-33 ON A 36-HOUR FLIGHT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The airship, R-33, left Pulham last night, the Air Ministry announces, on a 36-hour demonstration flight over Holland and France.

Designed as a war purpose, the vessel has been fitted up to provide 10 passengers on board with every possible comfort. She carries the leading members of industry and representatives of the home and colonial government departments, who will be in touch with the ground all the way by wireless. After visiting The Hague, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and the battle areas of France, the airship will probably land at St. Cyr to pick up Generals Seeley and Sykes, and will return to her Norfolk aerodrome.

Seaplane Race Declared Void
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BOURNEMOUTH, England (Thursday)—The international seaplane race, which, it was understood, had been won by Mr. Janello, an Italian aviator, on a Savoia machine, has been declared void. The race was for the Jacques Schneider trophy and Mr. Janello was understood to be the only competitor who finished the course. It has now been announced that he was not observed by the mark boat at Swanage, it is not held that he completed the course.

The other competitors were three British aviators—Harry G. Hawker, on a Sopwith machine, Colonel Nicholl on a Fairey and Commander Hobbs on a Supermarine machine. France was not represented in the race. Mr. Janello's time had been given as 109m. 18.4-5s. for the 230 miles of the course.

STEEL STRIKE MAY YET BE AVERTED

International Labor Organiza-
tions Said to Oppose Action
of Workers' Delegates—Mr.
Gompers on Side of President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
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RULING ON STRIKERS
DECREED IN GERMANY
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The German Minister of the Interior, Dr. Eduard David, has decreed that strikers who are dismissed in consequence of a failure to respond to a summons and to resume work will receive no unemployment relief.

DR. KARL RENNER'S FUTURE PLANS

Chief of Austrian Delegation
Returns to Vienna to Lay the
Foundations for Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A German wireless message states that Dr. Karl Renner, chief of the Austrian peace delegation, will return to Vienna immediately after the signing of the peace treaty, leaving Mr. Eichhof with a small staff behind at St. Germain in order to maintain communication with the allied powers. The German-Austrian National Assembly will probably ratify the treaty at the end of September and in the meantime Dr. Renner will attempt to lay the foundations for reconstruction of the State. This will involve certain Cabinet changes and an adjustment of the existing Constitution to the peace treaty.

Dr. Renner will endeavor to secure a decisive majority for the government by calling into existence a Cabinet in which all the parties in the National Assembly are represented. Amendment of the Constitution is rendered necessary by the fact that the peace treaty makes union with Germany out of the question. Thus the new Austrian Constitution will have to provide German-Austria with a President of its own to act as head of the State.

Italian Chamber Committee's Report
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Chamber of Deputies' committee on the German peace treaty concluded its work yesterday and adopted the report of the chairman, Mr. Fuzzatti, who was authorized to present it to the Chamber. The Socialist members, however, reserved the right to present a minority report and the Roman Catholic deputy, Mr. Longinotti submitted a minority report on behalf of the Italian Popular Party.

Mr. Longinotti rejected the treaty on both realistic and national grounds, declaring that in it the great interests of the other allies were settled apart from Italy's highest and most delicate interests and that the treaty was imperialistic in character and would not conduce to a real and durable world peace. The League of Nations, he added, had been so weakened as to lose its authority and effectiveness.

Bulgarian Peace Treaty Signing
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—No decision has yet been taken concerning the date of the signing of the Bulgarian peace treaty. It is still undecided whether the treaty will simply be delivered by Paul Dutasta, the Secretary of the Peace Conference, to the Bulgarian delegation or presented with the customary ceremonial in the presence of all the plenipotentiaries of the Peace Conference.

German Note on Attitude of Poles
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—The Berlin papers publish the text of a note addressed to Versailles by the German Government complaining of the attitude of the Poles regarding Upper Silesia.

Germany Likely to Comply
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Prior to the arrival in Berlin of a second allied note regarding amendment of the German Constitution, the Zwoelf Uhr Blatt was informed that the German Government would probably comply with the demand for an immediate amendment.

Hungarian Courier at Bucharest
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—According to the Wiener Mittagspost it is stated in certain Hungarian circles that a Hungarian courier has arrived at Bucharest to open negotiations for a separate peace between Hungary and Rumania. It is also said that the question of a personal union between the two countries will probably be discussed.

GERMANIZATION OF BALTIC COUNTRIES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Lithuanian Press Bureau has issued a statement, citing instances in support of its contention that the Germans are still resolved not to abandon their policy of Germanization in the Baltic countries.

The statement adds that the Lithuanian authorities and the allied mission of Kovno daily receive protests from the population of North Lithuania, regarding the brutality of the German soldiers and declare that the inhabitants have reached the limit of their endurance and are preparing to resist and expel the Germans by force of arms, just as they did the Bolsheviks.

ARREST BY SOVIET AUTHORITIES
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Information has reached London that the Soviet authorities in Moscow have arrested Mr. Keelina, a well-known trade unionist who was visiting Russia.

WHY TZECHS CLAIM TESCHEN DISTRICT

Republic Is Industrial State and
Difficulties Arising From Its
Geographical Position Render
District Vital to Its Existence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor has been furnished from an authoritative Tzecho-Slovak source with important economic reasons for which, even apart from any other considerations, the Tzecho-Slovaks consider that the possession of the Teschen district is essential to their national life.

The Tzecho-Slovak Republic, it is explained, is an industrial State; therein lies its force and in this force does its very existence reside. This economic force, which is due to its great industrial and commercial development, gives it a peculiar and very important role in Central Europe. Difficulties arising from the Republic's geographical position render it necessary that it should have other forces at its command to prevent it from succumbing under the constant menace of its neighbors and to enable it to develop peacefully.

Now the existence of the immensely rich coal fields in that part of the Teschen district claimed by the Poles has led to the establishment there and in the neighboring part of Moravia of important Tzech enterprises, chiefly metallurgical, so that the district has become one of the most important Tzech industrial areas.

Its loss now would mean the ruin of the Tzech metallurgical industry and a great blow to the entire Tzecho-Slovak State, which in the near future will have to face the powerful economic competition of the Germans who border it on three sides.

Then again, there is the problem of the Oderberg-Jablunka-Rajecz Railway, which, in the first place, connects Silesia with northern Slovakia and which, being also linked with the Prague line in Moravia and Silesia, really links up Slovakia and the three other Tzech provinces. This is an all-important fact in connection with the Tzech policy, for the railway in question traverses the great Beskid mountain range, which separates Moravia from Slovakia, near Jablunka, which is southeast of the Teschen district and is almost the only pass through which access can be gained to the Slovaks.

Apart from this important pass, which has permitted of the construction of a double railway track, there is only one other pass near Vlára where there is a single mediocre track. Were, therefore, the Poles to acquire the part of Silesia, to which they lay claim, the Tzecho-Slovak Republic would not only be partly deprived of its coal field, but Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia would be cut off from northern Slovakia.

Southern Kurdistan is reported to be quiet and the British columns advancing into Rania plain have been well received. Around Urmiyah a small body of Kurds are trying to stir up the Kurds against the British who are gradually dealing with such lawless tribes as exist in Central Kurdistan. The British have visited all fastnesses up to the armistice line north of Zabkhor and Amadiyah.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS IN FERMOY ARE BANNED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—All public meetings of four or more adults have been banned in Fermoyle and all Sinn Fein organizations in the county and city of Cork have been proclaimed. Section one of the Criminal Law Procedure Act is to be enforced in the north and south ridings of Tipperary, in the counties of Limerick, Dublin, Clare and Cork and the boroughs of Limerick, Dublin and Cork.

EVIDENCE OF OIL MAN ON MEXICO

Edward L. Doheny Charges
That Carranza Government
Pursues Confiscating Policy—
Unrest Laid to Bolshevism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—The charge that the Carranza Government is pursuing a confiscating policy toward the United States' oil interests in Mexico was made yesterday before the Senate subcommittee investigating Mexican relations, by Edward L. Doheny, president of the Mexican Petroleum Company and of the Los Angeles Herald Company.

Firmly denying charges and intimations that the oil men were behind the agitation for intervention in Mexico, Mr. Doheny portrayed his fellow operators as the friends of the Mexican people, but declared that the existing government had used every means to turn them into enemies.

The witness submitted figures intended to substantiate the charge that the Mexican Government had levied a 33 per cent tax on oil, whereas the statutes provided only for a tax of 10 to 11 per cent ad valorem. He referred to the decree issued by President Carranza in April, 1918, under Clause 27 of the Constitution of 1917, as "a plain effort at confiscation."

This decree, he continued, prevented American owners of oil property from drilling wells unless they complied with regulations which would, in effect, be an abdication of the title in their own properties in favor of the Carranza Government.

Outlining his own humanitarian efforts in behalf of the people of Mexico, Mr. Doheny explained that his offer to found a technical institute for the training of Mexicans on his own property was foiled by the Carranza Government. "These people have done everything in their power to make an enemy out of me," Mr. Doheny added. He contributed, he said, \$120,000 toward a fund for an investigation of Mexican conditions by college men selected only in small part by himself. To these men the Mexican authorities had refused passports, he said.

The witness attributed the unrest in Mexico to Bolshevist propaganda, which he declared was sedulously fostered from the same sources in this country which planted the seeds of bolshevism in Russia.

He read from a report to the stockholders of his company in 1913 to show that the oil interests had not sided with the different factions. "For my managers," said the report, "have always endeavored to maintain a neutral position in regard to the political disputes in Mexico and have discouraged expressions of opinions by your employees. We have always accepted the control by the de facto government in the region where we were operating."

Throughout his testimony the witness spoke of the Carranza policy as a "menace and a spoliation."

DATE OF ITALIAN ELECTIONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian general elections are to be postponed until the last Sunday in November.

Maine Soldiers in State's Upbuilding.....
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Major League Baseball Results.....
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The Household Page.....
Here and There.....
The Passing of Convention.....
The Home Forum.....
Bird and Blossom.....
Goldsmith at Leyden and Paris.....

SENATE MINORITY DEFENDS PEACE AND LEAGUE PLAN

Democrats of Foreign Relations
Committee Point Out Losses
in Delay or Failure to Ratify
—Republican Tactics Assailed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia (Thursday)—Urging the early ratification of the peace treaty with Germany, without amendment and without reservations, and charging the Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee with having unnecessarily delayed the progress of the treaty in the Senate, six Democratic members of the committee yesterday filed a minority report, dissenting from the report made on the treaty on Wednesday by Henry Cabot Lodge (R), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the committee.

The minority report, which was signed by Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska; John Sharp Williams, Senator from Mississippi; Claude A. Swanson, Senator from Virginia; Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio; Marcus A. Smith, Senator from Arizona, and Key Pittman, Senator from Nevada, declared that the majority members of the committee could have reported the treaty last July.

"We deplore the long and unnecessary delay to which the treaty has been subjected while locked up in the committee whose majority decisions and recommendations were, from the start, a foregone conclusion," the minority report said. "They could have made their report in July as well as in September."

"The industrial world is in ferment, the financial world in doubt, and commerce halts while this great delay in the peace settlement has been caused by the majority of a committee known to be out of harmony with the majority of the Senate and the majority of the people. This is government by obstruction, as well as by a minority."

Trade Depression Forecast

The export trade of America has fallen off since the treaty was presented to the Foreign Relations Committee, the report continues. The minority members of the committee predict international business depression "if uncertainty continues."

The claim of the majority of the committee that trade already has been resumed with Germany was held to be unfounded by the minority senators. They declared that the trade with Germany has been almost negligible, amounting to only two cents per month per capita. The Peace Conference would have to be reconvened to consider the treaty if amendments were adopted, the report said, as the conference has acted finally on the treaty.

"Moreover, the Peace Conference possesses no further power to bring German representatives to Paris," the report continued. "The power of compulsion has been lost. Germany was told where to sign and when to sign and when to ratify, and Germany has closed the chapter by signing and ratifying. Germany cannot be compelled to do anything more or different with regard to this treaty by being confronted with an amended treaty, whether once a month, day, or week. If an amended treaty is not signed by Germany, then it is in none of its parts binding on her. To adopt an amendment or to reject the treaty, means that the United States will sacrifice all of the concessions secured from Germany by a dictated peace."

While these concessions are not so large as those which other nations associated with us secure in reparations, they are, nevertheless, of tremendous importance, and could only be secured under a dictated peace.

Prospective Losses

Among the concessions which the United States would sacrifice by the adoption of any amendment or the rejection of the treaty, may be included the following:

"First—Germany's acknowledgment of responsibility for the war, and her promise to make restitution for damages resulting from it.

"Second—Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will not impose higher or other customs duties or charges on our goods than those charged to the most favored nation, and will not prohibit or restrict or discriminate against imports directly or indirectly from our country.

"Third—Germany's promise to us in the treaty that she will make no discrimination in German ports on shipping bearing our flag, and that our shipping in German ports will be given as favorable treatment as German ships receive.

"Fourth—That for six months after the treaty goes into effect no customs duty will be levied against imports from the United States, except for the lowest duties that were in force for the first six months of 1914.

"Fifth—Germany's agreement with us that the United States shall have the privilege of reviving such of the treaties with Germany as were in existence prior to the war as we may alone desire.

"Sixth—Germany's promise to us to restore the property of our citizens seized in Germany, or to compensate the owners.

Alien Property Fund

"Seventh—Germany's very important agreement validating all acts by

United States and by the alien... and proceeded to liquidate... worth of property in the... States belonging to German...

Germany's agreement that... of the sale of these... may be used to compensa... citizens in Germany if Ger... do so, or to pay debts... Germany or Germans owe to... citizens, or to pay Ameri... war claims against Ger... property destroyed and lives... similar to the losses because... destruction of the Lusitania.

Germany's agreement that... compensate her own citizens... property, patents and other things... to them in the United States... during the war by our govern...

Germany's agreement that... can be made against the... States in respect to the use or... during the war by our govern... or by persons acting for our... of any rights in indus... literary, or artistic property... patents.

Germany's agreement that... the United States shall retain... 100,000 tons of German shipping... in American ports, which much... these compensate us for shipping... during the war.

We would lose our mem... on the reparations comm... which will be the most powerful... body ever created, and... will have enormous control... the trade and commerce of Ger... with the rest of the world for... to come. It not only supervises... of German economic resources... the payment of reparations, but... restrict or expand Germany's... and distribute much of her... exports including dyes. In... can the United States insure... against discrimination in Ger... and financial policies... we have a member upon this... reparations commission."

the four reservations...

by the majority members of... Relations Committee, the... report said:

Policy Charged-

reservations proposed by... of this committee are of... character as at once to betray... authority. They are the work... nations organized for the purpose... the league, and if now... this treaty. Their... is such as to make this... plain. They are in no sense... reservations, to be used... clear language in the treaty... be considered doubtful, they... so framed as to receive... of senators who desire... of the treaty. While... in the guise of reserva... they are, in fact, alterations... treaty. They have all the vices... amendments, and the additional... pretending to be what they... Presented as parts of the... to ratify the treaty, they... fact, if adopted, result in... All of them apply to the... of Nations section of the... Those who oppose the League... realize it is invincible in... fight, and they hope to de... by this indirection."

the minority members... committee plead for the League... on the grounds that the... organizes the nations of the... not for war, but for peace, and... the only plan put forward... a stricken world. It says... is the only plan proposed... the world from war, pesti... and famine. The only one by... a stricken world can be re... from the disasters of the late... the dangers of impending in... chaos. Those who daily... as they seek with micro... to find some petty fief in its... have nothing themselves to... They have appealed to every... and resorted to every des... method of attack to destroy... international effort to es... peace, but they suggest noth... the place."

ANGER SEEN IN... TATIONS' LEAGUE

Poindexter Says It Has... Up Racial Quarrels... Will Bring on Wars

NEW YORK—The League... war attacked here yester... Miles Poindexter (R.), Senator... Washington, as a harbinger of... strife. Even in its "Inchoate... in the act of its creation,"... the Senator said, has... racial quarrels and animos... between the United States and... foreign nations. "The future... of the league," he added, "is... to intensify these quarrels and... and bring war instead of... peace to the world.

people who have been strong... of the league," continued... Poindexter, "disapprove of... everything that the league has... the nations acting together in... Conference at Paris consti... some nations, represented in... way, as the League of Na... many people regard as dishon... wick the action of these... league in the Peace Con... Convinced Japan control of Shan... they do not like the proposa... Greek settlements to our... Bulgaria, as advocated by our... in the conference, and... advocate the League of Na... because they think... it does wicked things in its... and formation at some time... by some process of re... it will do good things. The... that it will do in the fu... is merely imaginary, while the... that has done and is do... present are actual."

AMENDMENTS TO TREATY ARE URGED

Senator Harding of Ohio Says They Are Necessary to Preserve the Independence of the United States in the Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Warren G. Harding (R.), United States Senator from Ohio, declared in a speech in the Senate yesterday that the amendments to the treaty of peace proposed by the majority of the Foreign Relations Committee were necessary in order to preserve the independence of the United States. He denied that members of the Senate were "quitting," and insisted that this country, which went into the war unselfishly, was being asked to support the selfish agreements of European powers. His speech, in part follows:

"Mr. President, every day of discussion, presidential utterances included, and every hour of study combine to persuade me that the League of Nations venture in the form in which the covenant has been negotiated, is one of peril to the republic. To accept it unaltered would be a betrayal of America. "One can conceive the idealist who is blind to the bald realities of secret covenants and selfish bartering incident to the alliances wrought amid the anxieties and necessities of so stupendous a war. Nations were battling for their very existence, and they made pledges with little reckoning of the future. It was assumed our government knew the details, but the assumption was a mistaken one. The President frankly said he did not know. Merely fighting in our own defense, it was excusable for us not to know, for we should have given to our utmost of lives and treasure regardless of the aftermath. But in joining the struggle professedly for democracy's sake, we ought to have had some forecast of democracy's fate in the pregnant aftermath. More, to meddle effectively in the affairs of the world, we ought to have known the world's promises. Herein lies the weakness of our whole part at the peace table.

Not Too Late at Paris

"Whether the President knew the details of negotiated selfishness while the war was raging, it was inevitable that he soon learned when he made his triumphant landing on the friendly soil of France. It was not then too late to hold aloof. "It is my deliberate conviction that the League of Nations covenant, as negotiated at Paris and signed at Versailles, either creates a super-government of the nations which enter it or it will prove the colossal disappointment of the ages. Though it would be vastly more serious as the former, I cannot believe this republic ought to sanction it in either case. Why proclaim a promise that will embitter the world's disappointment? "Is disarmament looming as a hope realized? Look for an instant at home. With the league confidently expected, with all its blessings of peace, limited only by 'interpretations,' we are contemplating an army of a half a million, seven times over the previous establishment in peace, and the men, in Congress or out, who would cut our program for an expanded navy are few and far between. More, the man who would suggest it would be unmindful of our security. Verily, he who sees world disarmament in this league covenant has a faith which surpasses understanding.

Amendments Supported

"I mean to vote for the amendments proposed by the committee. They ought to be adopted. If the President is correct in declaring the proposed reservations will send the treaty back, then amendments will not unduly delay. Suppose there is delay? Civilized peoples are not supposed to move unthinkingly in creating the surpassing covenant of all the ages. This is an epoch-making treaty, no matter what its terms prescribe. "All far men realize the embarrassment incident to the Shantung award. Perhaps we cannot change it. No one believes we mean to go to war to restore to China what Germany looted and Japan traded for. But we need not be a party to an international immorality that challenges our every utterance about lofty purposes and the reign of justice. I want it recorded, for all the world to read, that America esteems her unarmed friend no less than she respects her armed associates."

TEXT OF NOTES OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message gives the text of the notes exchanged between the Estonian and Soviet foreign ministers regarding the impending peace negotiations.

In a note dated Reval, Sept. 20, the Estonian Foreign Minister, Mr. Poska, wrote to Mr. Tchitcherin that in reply to the latter's radio No. 1175 and supplementing his own communication No. 175, he desired to state that, in view of the fact that hostilities between Estonia and the Russian Soviet Republic were caused by the intrusion of armed Soviet forces into Estonian territory, the fighting area became transferred to the territory of Soviet Russia in the ordinary course of military operations and not on account of any designs of conquest on the part of the Estonian people. It, therefore, the Soviet Government is now prepared to cease hostilities, the Estonian Government sees no obstacle in the way of entering into negotiations and also to adjusting

mutual relations between the two republics for the future.

Peace Negotiations Postponed

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A Moscow wireless message states that peace negotiations between Estonia and Soviet Russia have been postponed for a few days at the Estonian Government's request.

GENERAL PERSHING OPENS LEGION DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Greeted by the cheers of thousands accompanied by the strains of "Over There," played by a military band from Governors Island, Gen. John J. Pershing fired the first shot, as Henry D. Lindsley, chairman of the American Legion membership drive, said, at a reception held in his honor last night at Madison Square Garden.

General Pershing said that the lessons in discipline and the exercise of self-control acquired during their overseas service had developed new qualities that made them better fitted for the duties of citizenship than before the war, and added that because of their achievements much more was expected of them today than before the war. Wishing the American Legion success, the general continued: "I should deplore it if I felt there was any chance of the American Legion becoming a political tool in the hands of political aspirants. I believe the organization has an opportunity to do a great good in the country by becoming a school of patriotism—if you will—by fostering those things which are dear and near to us as Americans come down to us from our forefathers."

Yesterday morning General Pershing visited the Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, Long Island. Returning to New York he visited the Pershing Club and the Hall of States, and was guest of the Rotary Club. He spent the afternoon at his hotel. He leaves for Washington today.

TORONTO EXHIBITION FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The directors of the Canadian National Exhibition announce that the total paid attendance this year numbered 1,201,500. The largest previous attendance was in 1913, when 1,099,000 paid admissions were made. Labor Day yielded the highest one-day record, the number entering being 189,500. In addition to this thousands of returned soldiers were on the ground every day, and as these were admitted without charge they are not included in the count. Speaking at the directors' luncheon on the closing day, Mayor Church said that the Toronto exhibition was no longer a civic affair. It was provincial and national in character and because of this, the representatives of the city of Toronto had approached the Dominion Government regarding the erection of a live-stock arena on the grounds which would cost \$1,000,000. The city, he said, would provide the site and give half the money. Many other improvements would be made before next year, the chief of which would be the development of the harbor and water front so that boats would be able to land passengers at the grounds.

REPORTED RISING DENIED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—The Italian Embassy in London has issued a denial of the recent report of a rising in Albania against Italian troops. The report, it states, may be based on the fact that a skirmish occurred lately at Vauspasit on the river Drin, between a small Italian column and a band of 30 Albanian robbers, on which occasion three Italian soldiers were killed and two wounded.

DAILY NEWS EDITOR RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Daily News announced today, Mr. A. C. Gardiner has resigned the editorship. He will continue his connection with the paper, however, as a member of the board of directors, and will also continue his contributions to the Saturday issue.

Mr. Gardiner has been editor of the noted Liberal newspaper since 1902. He has published several works, including: "Prophets, Priests, and Kings," "Pillars of Society," and "The War Lords."

LARGE STEEL PLANT PURCHASED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—It is announced today that B. R. Llewellyn and Lady Rhonda have acquired control of John Lyart, Limited, sheet iron and steel manufacturers. The deal is the most important and largest which has taken place for many years and involves a sum of about £5,000,000.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A call to a public ownership conference to be held in Chicago Nov. 15 to 17 for the purpose of discussing the public ownership of all public utilities has been issued to labor, business, farm, and professional organizations throughout the country by the Public Ownership League of America.

PROPOSED LOAN IS DROPPED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Wednesday)—It is stated that the proposed Finnish loan to be raised in England has been dropped, as the British terms were unacceptable. France and America having made more advantageous offers, negotiations are being conducted with those countries.

IN CASE THE TREATY WERE REJECTED

President Wilson Outlines What He Thinks the Position of the United States Would Be Should It Stay Out of League

BILLINGS, Montana—There were two addresses on President Wilson's program yesterday. He spoke at the Billings Auditorium before noon, so that he could reach Helena in time for a meeting at night. At the auditorium he found all of the 8000 seats taken and many people standing. Mayor W. Lee Mains introduced the President, who said, in part:

"We are making a mistake. I take the liberty of saying, debating as if it were an ordinary treaty with some particular country, a treaty we could ourselves modify without conflicting with the affairs of the world, whereas, as matters are, it is not really a treaty with Germany. Matters were drawn into this treaty which affected the peace and happiness of the whole continent of Europe, America and the farthestmost populations in Africa, the peoples we hardly know about in the usual affairs of our country, where the influence of German policy had existed; and everywhere that influence had to be guarded against, had to be ejected, had to be altered."

"My fellow citizens, Germany tried to commit a crime against civilization and this treaty is justified as a memory to make Germany pay for the crime ordered up to her full capability for payment. Treaty's Fundamental Feature

"The fundamental feature of this treaty is the principle that has its birth and growth in this country—that the countries of the world belong to the people who live in them, and they have a right to determine their own affairs, their own form of government, their own policy, and that no body of statesmen sitting anywhere in the world should have the right to assign to any people any advantage."

"This is the great treaty which is to be debated. This is the treaty which is to be examined with a microscope. My friends, are you going to be narrow-minded enough and near-sighted enough to allow them to weigh that great chapter of human liberty in that way? That is impossible."

"Now the chance is here to accept this treaty or play a lone hand. What does that mean? To play a lone hand now means that we must always be ready to play by ourselves. It means that we must always be armed; that we must always be ready to mobilize the man strength and the manufacturing resources of the country; that means we must continue to live under not diminishing but increasing taxes and strong enough to beat any nation in the world, and absolutely contrary to the high ideals of American history. If you are going to play a lone hand, the hand that you play must be upon the handle of the sword. "The lone hand must have a weapon in it, and the weapon must be the young men of the country trained to arms, and the business of the country must be prepared for making armaments and arms for the men. And do you suppose, my fellow citizens, that any nation is willing to stand for that?"

Cause of World's Unrest

"The fact that the world is in a state of unsettled unrest is not due to the extreme conditions arising out of the war and the extraordinary circumstances. It is due to the unusual effect of the conditions under which men live and labor which now exist. That is the condition all over the world. There is no use in talking about a political democracy unless we also have an industrial democracy. "There can be no democracy with the control of a few of whatever kind of class. Our immediate duty, therefore, is to see that no minority, no class in special interest, no matter how respectable, how rich or how poor, shall get control of the affairs of the United States. "This is the best treaty that can possibly be gotten and in my judgment it

REPORTS WITHOUT FOUNDATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Regarding reports current in Teheran that the French and United States governments have formally protested against the recently concluded Anglo-Persian agreement, it is announced here that such reports are entirely without foundation.

LUISA TETRAZZINI IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Luiza Tetrazzini, the celebrated operatic singer, arrived in London yesterday after five years absence and was welcomed at Victoria by representatives of the French Red Cross Brigade of Guards and Old Garibaldians.

NOTICE TO Automobile Owners

The Indemnity under the policies issued by

THE EMPLOYERS' Liability Assurance Corporation, Ltd., of London

on automobiles, is not restricted, voided, or in any way affected by existing conditions. Its policies continue in full force and effect.

SAMUEL APPLETON

U. S. Manager

132 Water St., Boston

is a mighty good treaty. Don't you think some insurance is better than none at all, and the security obtained by this treaty at its minimum, as it is, is a great deal better than no security at all?"

SIR EDMUND ALLENBY'S STATEMENT TO PRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—A statement made to the press soon after arriving here, Field Marshal Sir Edmund Allenby said that he had had Emir Said arrested because the Emir recognized no rule and threatened martial law when he received a protest from the French commissary. Field Marshal Allenby signified the reasons which had prompted him to issue an exclusively military order and declared that he would liberate the Emir if France would agree to expel him from Syria where his presence would only provoke trouble.

In Field Marshal Allenby's opinion the Syrian situation involves a misunderstanding greatly exaggerated by the press. England has consistently neglected to demand a mandate over Syria and has recognized that France possessed this right. "I have always done my best," he said, "personally to facilitate the task for the French."

On arriving in England where he will make a purely unofficial sojourn Field Marshal Allenby proposed to see the Foreign Office. He left tonight for Deauville to confer with Mr. Lloyd George. He considers that harmony is assured between France and England on the Syrian question. News arrived tonight in Paris that Emir Said had been conducted to Port Said, whence he will embark for Algeria where he will be under surveillance of the French authorities. French opinion, as revealed in the press, seems satisfied by the assurances of Field Marshal Allenby and the situation is a great deal less strained.

DATA ON POST OFFICE VACANCIES ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—One of the criticisms of the Post Office Department has been because of the delay in filling vacancies in postmasterships, especially in large cities. Frederick R. Lehlbach (R.), Representative from New Jersey, yesterday brought before the House a resolution directing the Postmaster-General to transmit to the House of Representatives a list of the vacancies occurring since March 31, 1917, that being the date of the executive order directing the Postmaster-General to submit to the President the name of the highest qualified eligible for appointment as certified by the United States Civil Service Commission, and dates when such vacancies occur.

JAVA'S WORLD TRADE JUMPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Java's world trade has jumped from \$4,000,000 annually before the war to \$80,000,000 a year, according to J. A. Barkley, industrial expert of Java, who is visiting the trade centers in the United States and who is a visitor here. He said that Java was not affected with the high cost of living, certain women laborers receiving only 10 cents a day and being able to "get along" on such a sum.

MISSSES' "Betty Wales" Dress

Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

Here is the Navy Blue Serge Dress to wear now with a small Fur, and later under a coat.

THERE are a succession of days now with a sparkle in the air that makes you want to shrug your shoulders under something woolen. For such a day, nothing is so smart as a serge dress. This "Betty Wales" model of navy blue serge is of the long-waisted type, with a silk tasseled cord girdle. Shallow chemisette of gold tissue; all-over embroidery in golden threads; and back and front panels caught in at the hem give charm.

Sizes 14 to 20 years

39.50

HAT illustrated from our shop. Price upon application.

Prompt Delivery Free. Anywhere in the United States

GREATER ACTIVITY IN NORTH RUSSIA

War Office Announces Bolsheviks Have Captured and Subsequently Lost Two Villages

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Increased activity in North Russia is announced by the War Office, the Bolsheviks having captured and subsequently lost two villages, Puchega and Ivnatovskaya on the Drina on Sept. 6. On Sept. 8 the Bolsheviks drove back the advance Russian troops on the Pinega River east of Archangel, but were afterward driven back by the Russians, assisted by aircraft. The Russian troops carried out a successful operation on the railway front, capturing Terasovo, 130 miles from Archangel. The fighting continues near Bochmas between the railway and the Vaga River.

A statement on the position in North Russia has been provided for Friday by Winston Churchill, who returned to London yesterday.

Winston Churchill's Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Winston Churchill has issued a statement on the position in northern Russia declaring that the British policy as outlined in the House of Commons by the Secretary for War on July 29 remains unchanged and also that the British have no secret commitments regarding the Baltic states and the Petrograd front.

Changes in Koltchak Regime

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is announced that Mr. Nabokoff, who has been acting as chargé d'affaires of Russia in London, has been relieved of his duties by Mr. Sazonoff, Foreign Minister in the Koltchak Government and member of the Russian committee in Paris. Mr. Nabokoff will be succeeded by Mr. Sabline, former counselor of the embassy.

No Secret Agreement Exists

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Authoritative British quarters have issued a denial of a statement published in certain French papers to the effect that a secret agreement exists between the British Government and the government of northwest Russia. It is stated that negotiations concerning certain proposals did not result in the reaching of any agreement.

Bolshevism in East Indies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow wireless message today reads: "The Soviet Government has managed to penetrate to the Dutch colonies in the East Indies. The move-

ment embraces the islands of Celebes, Borneo, and Java."

In the beginning of July, the revolutionaries assassinated the former Dutch representative in north Celebes and 12 Dutch officials have also been killed.

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 16.
Number that stand against, 9.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 20.
States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.
ARKANSAS—July 28, 1919.
MONTANA—July 30, 1919.
NEBRASKA—Aug. 2, 1919.
MINNESOTA—Sept. 8, 1919.
NEW HAMPSHIRE—Sept. 10, 1919.

COMMITTEES FAVOR WATER-POWER BILL

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Favorable report on the Water-Power Development Bill in substantially the form passed by the House of Representatives last July was ordered yesterday by the Senate Commerce Committee, with approval of the Senate Public Lands Committee.

The Senate committees approved the House plan of granting 50-year licenses; provided for readjustment of license charges after 20 years' operation and 10-year periods thereafter, and retained the "recapture" provisions, under which licenses may be terminated after two years by payment of net investment, not exceeding fair value.

COLLEGE PLANS TO BUILD MODEL CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Delta, a city in Millard County, Utah, is to be made a model city through the work of the Utah Agricultural College. Emil Hansen, landscape gardener at the college, having been intrusted with the undertaking.

Each street will be planted to a single variety of trees. In all, about 10 varieties, all well adapted to Utah's climate, will be planted. In addition, the college proposes to lay out a city park of 30 acres, and about 10,000 trees will be planted. It is planned to extend the beautification to Ogden, Brigham City, and other cities, the college authorities announce.

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue, 37th and 38th Sts., New York

MISSSES' "Betty Wales" Dress

Made exclusively for Franklin Simon & Co.

Here is the Navy Blue Serge Dress to wear now with a small Fur, and later under a coat.

THERE are a succession of days now with a sparkle in the air that makes you want to shrug your shoulders under something woolen. For such a day, nothing is so smart as a serge dress. This "Betty Wales" model of navy blue serge is of the long-waisted type, with a silk tasseled cord girdle. Shallow chemisette of gold tissue; all-over embroidery in golden threads; and back and front panels caught in at the hem give charm.

Sizes 14 to 20 years
39.50
HAT illustrated from our shop. Price upon application.
Prompt Delivery Free. Anywhere in the United States



THE WINDOW
OF THE WORLD

Look the window,
look the window
of the world,
look the window,
look the window
of the world,
look the window,
look the window
of the world.

Wonderful Astronomical Clock
The clock of Bordeaux,
claims to have worked out a
new astronomical clock so con-
structed that it will show both the
solar and sidereal time. It pro-
vides methods of constructing
the clock. Under the first method,
it would show an error of only
one second in 13,000 years, but would
show the second, the error would
be as one second in 249 years,
under the third, the timepiece
would show the loss of the precious
seconds in eight years. Four wheels
are required for this clock with
1,000 and 114 cogs respectively.
The two clocks are declared to
show the range of possibility,
no doubt that the public will
be exacting in the matter, but
prepared to put up with the
clock with its trifling deviation
from the ideal.

The Eyes of a Russian
In happy England to a Rus-
sian from the Bolshevik ter-
rorism, a land of freedom,
where the evidence of a free-
dom of disposing of them-
selves and their time as they like, in
that is not a Soviet Socialist
land, while in the proletarian
land, only a very few are any-
thing but wretched bondmen. Any
mark of a Russian officer
from Petrograd, who is tell-
ing of his experiences in the London
of the good to see oneself as
a man, and it is also pleasant
to see the eyes of this Rus-
sian, and smile contentedly.
And, breathing freedom once
more, joy in "the sight of con-
siderable, well-dressed people,
many of an enormous number
of little children playing about
the open shops of the lights,
the evidence of good clothing, and
the evidence of the light of so-
cial and benevolent faces." It
was an unforgettable impres-
sion. "What particularly
impressed me," he continues, "is the
way in which you English
talk about. In Petrograd no-
body except when compelled
to do business, with the re-
sult of nobody walks briskly. . . . It
is impossible to walk along the
street, say, half an hour with-
out stopping at least three

Siberian Gold
The departure from San Fran-
cisco of a party of 30 on a small
boat bound for what they suppose
are gold fields in northern
Siberia opens up to these Amer-
icans the vista of a new
land, and a new exodus of the
adventurous from the ways
of the sea. The days of a new
adventure have been hoped for
the days of old, the days
will have vanished in one
glance, to have reappeared in an-
other. Indeed, yielded up their
lives to the prosaic doings of a
new civilization; but if metal-
liferous are found in the gold-
fields of these far Siberian
lands, perhaps, be concluded
"adventuring" is more in the
nature of a perpetual process than a
summer time. Adding to the
of the present, the undertaking
that the little ship that is
adventurers into the region
of the treasure islands, and
the beds in the Casco, Robert
Johnson's old ship of ad-

Chinese Motor Caravan
By the news from the East,
a strange conglomeration of
vehicles that General Hsu
gathered the other day at
transport his Chinese Army
to Mongolia Desert. Here
in contrast, for Kalgan, some-
where a hundred miles northwest
of Peking, stands on the line of
the wall, and the miscellaneous
of the general had had
together, fronted a sea of
which only a skilled driver
could successfully to conduct an
Anything on wheels and
a motor was mobilized;
and, and others were trans-
ported on camels to take out the
of experienced drivers.
The cars were not exactly
that they had suffered from
accidents, and the rough
conducted at the hands of Chi-
nese had not succeeded in
to its original efficiency.
the feet, if ever it

started out, was bound to be ex-
posed to unusual delays and stop-
pages. Nevertheless it started: the
Chinese Army packed itself into the
cars, good and bad, here a new
one with an efficient driver and
there a "lame duck" with a cook or
coolie promoted to the driving seat
and trying to convince himself that
he knew how to handle the wheel.
In this time of the greatest war in
history, it was perhaps the strangest
advance ever attempted by an army.
It penetrated a few miles into the
desert, and there it stopped, General
Hsu's motor transport train having,
says the account, "proved unsatisfac-
tory."

For the New Royalty
At Ischl, a town in the Austrian
Tyrol, tourists in the near future will
"put up for the night" in a hostelry
of palatial grandeur, according to for-
eign business men who are exploiting
the region. And in this case the term
"palatial" seems not to be an exagger-
ation, for the house in question—pur-
chased jointly by American and Dutch
prospects—is none other than the
former summer residence of the Haps-
burgs, who appear to be willing to sell
anything material now owing to the
political state of affairs. Here, then,
is another manifestation of the chang-
ing order—the old royalty giving way
to the new.

The "Laughing Jackass" Honored
Even in the suburbs of Melbourne
the loud hoarse laughter of the merry
kookaburra is often heard and wel-
comed, for the "laughing jackass" is
a bird which has chuckled its way into
all Australian hearts. It is fitting that
the new nickel or copper coinage of
the Commonwealth, pennies and half-
pennies, should bear on one side a rep-
resentation of the long-nosed kooka-
burra, which, by the way, is the snake's
greatest enemy. The design awaits the
approval of the federal Treasurer.

What About the Peace Palace?
People in Holland, as well as else-
where, are wondering what is going to
become of the Carnegie Peace Palace
at The Hague, a bit of property which
seems rather oddly to have escaped
consideration in the discussions at
Paris. The League of Nations appears
to have forgotten The Hague; at any
rate the covenant makes no mention
of the solemn conventions that brought
its elaborate peace machinery into
existence, and although later the in-
terests most closely involved did their
best to have the league established
where stood already the Palace of
Peace, the league decided on Switzer-
land, and what is to happen to the
palace is food for conversation. It is
not quite certain who owns the land
on which the palace was built, but if
it is the Government of Holland, there
may eventually be advertised a peace
palace for sale or to let. It will be
interesting to see how time settles
the question, for the palace is not en-
dowed, and if it ceases to fulfill its
original use it can hardly be indefi-
nitely kept up in idleness.

Athletics in the Far East
Word comes slowly of matters of
minor importance in the Far East, yet
there are more than a few individuals
in the United States who feel a thrill
—bordering on paternal pride—in the
announcement that the Filipinos are
the leading athletes in that quarter
of the globe. In an all-Oriental tour-
nament held at Manila, last May, the
"home team" showed its superiority
in the track and field, swimming, ten-
nis, doubles, basketball, and baseball
events, and yielded honors in the pen-
tathlon, decathlon, and soccer football
matches to the Chinese. A Chinaman,
by the way, also captured the greatest
number of individual first prizes. In
the glory of the day the Japanese were
not far behind, winning the marathon
race and the tennis singles; but in all-
around "form" the protégés of the
Republic of Athletics easily bested the
tape. It was a great occasion, and
the best in an athletic way since the
last prizes were distributed at Stock-
holm seven years ago.

WELCOMING GEN. PERSHING

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Old woman, old woman,
Whither so high?
To sweep the cobwebs out of the sky.

Since the time our dear Mother
Goose penned the above lines they
have generally been considered merely
a quaint conceit, yet in the rousing
welcome which old Father Knicker-
bocker gave to General Pershing when
he reached New York, the phrase be-
came an actuality. Long ribbons of
ticker tape which were thrown by ex-
uberant office boys out of the top win-
dows of skyscrapers were carried up-
ward by the wind and twined and in-
tertwined till there appeared in lower
Broadway, directly above the giant
service flag which proclaimed to the
world that the United States Steel Cor-
poration had 25,895 men in the service
of the country, a cobweb in the sky of
such beauty and such giant propor-
tions that old Mother Goose beholding
her prophecy fulfilled must have
exclaimed, with another of her crea-
tions: "Lawsy me, this is none of I."

During the September snowstorm
in General Pershing's honor when bits of
paper filled the air, drifting here and
there with the breeze, and filling
Broadway with their litter, a youth
with a heavy shock of auburn hair
bared his head in respect to General
Pershing. Just as he did so, with a
tremendous thud several pounds of the
artificial snow thrown from a high
window, which by some caprice of the
wind had not separated, landed on his
ruddy thatch. Looking down to see
what had hit him, the young man be-
held a generous portion of the newest
New York City telephone directory.
"Humph, guess they 'got my number,'
all right," was his comment with a wry
smile, and he replaced his summer
straw, probably wishing that it was a
trench hat.

A MID-VICTORIAN POET

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

In this age of Victorian centenar-
ies, it is somewhat of a relief to digress
from the beaten paths and, occasion-
ally, to dwell upon one of the more
modest contributors to nineteenth cen-
tury letters. Such a personage was
Thomas William Parsons, American
author and traveler, whose works—in-
cluding a translation of a considerable
portion of Dante's "Divina Commedia"—
elicited favorable notice, and may
even be said to have influenced later
attempts at this kind of writing in the
United States.

Born in Boston, Massachusetts, Aug.
18, 1819, Thomas William Parsons was
graduated at a comparatively early age
from Boston Latin School, and
after a brief private tutelage went
to Italy. There he devoted himself to
the study of the Italian language, and
wrote the first ten cantos of the
"Divina Commedia" in English—re-
serving publication, however, until his
return to Boston in 1843. This was
favorably criticized, among the com-
mentators being Charles Eliot Norton,
a foremost Dante authority, who pro-
nounced the translation an "achievement."

A fallacy in style, however, in that
the American poet, and not Dante, pre-
dominates in these pages, prevented this
work from attaining general ad-
miration. Nothing of the "aquiline
character" of the sweep of wing, the
compressed force of stroke, the re-
served power" is visible in the transla-
tion; for all that, the work was
completed and published in 1867, a
monument to scholarship and to untir-
ing literary effort.

After taking a course in dentistry
in 1844, Dr. Parsons combined with
his practice a literary profession and
contributed to leading magazines on
both sides of the Atlantic. He re-
mained in England, and published
"Ghetto di Roma," a volume of poems,
many of which were reproduced from
periodicals. It was the first of a series
of books to issue from his pen at this
his most prolific period as a writer.

Returning to America in 1872, Dr.
Parsons made his home once more in
Boston, Massachusetts, and continued
in his literary work. Among later
writings are a metrical version of the
collected of the Protestant Episcopal
prayer book; "The Magnolia and
Other Poems," "The Old House at
Sudbury," and "Shadow of the Obelisk
and Other Poems."

Dr. Parsons was a man of quiet per-
sonality. His winters were passed for
the most part at Beacon Hill Place,
Boston, in company with a few chosen
friends; his summers, at Scituate and
Wayland, Massachusetts. Though it
can hardly be said that his centenary
has created any new readers, it does
recall one who—and this is a great
deal—would harbor no ill feeling for
the oversight of a later day.

PHILATELIC NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Another series
of stamps has appeared for use in
Mesopotamia. These are for use in
Mosul, and are really Turkish fiscal
stamps surcharged "Postage 1 E. F. D." and the value in Indian currency.
Up to the present there are six values:
½ anna, green and red; 1a., black on
red; 2½a., purple and yellow; 3a.,
green and orange; 4a., slate-violet;
and 8a., lake. These, with the issues
for Iraq and Baghdad, are command-
ing very high prices.

The recent changes in color of the
Straits Settlements stamps are respon-
sible for an additional value of Kedah—
a 2½cts. stamp, which will also have
a 2½cts. stamp. This value is much in
use out there for registered letters of
a particular weight.

Flume has been well to the front
just lately, and this much-talked-of
seaport now possesses a set of spe-
cially designed postage stamps all to
itself. The first stamps issued for
use there appeared just after the
armistice, and these consisted of quan-
tities of Hungarian stamps, which
were seized by the Italians, and over-
printed "Flume." The Italians, how-
ever, were not the only claimants to
Flume, for the Jugo-Slavs also seized
a quantity of the Hungarian stamps,
and after overprinting them "S. H. S." (Serbia-Hrvatska-Slavonia), reissued
them for use at Flume. Both these
provisional issues were soon ex-
hausted. The Italian Government
have now issued a pictorial set of
15 values, and there are four distinct
designs. The first three values have

a female head signifying Liberty; then
there is a view of Government House
with the Italian flag prominently dis-
played; another female figure with
a lion; while the higher values show
a view of the port of Flume, with an
Italian sailor hoisting the flag of Italy.

The Italian issue for use in
Trieste is said to have become obso-
lete already, and has been replaced
by ordinary over-printed Italian
stamps. The series referred to com-
prises current Italians overprinted
"centesimi di corona" in black, and
includes values from 1 centesimo to
10 lire.

Schleswig-Holstein is to be a repu-
blic, and no doubt we shall have stamps
from there to chronicle very soon.
Veteran collectors will remember the
Schleswig-Holstein stamps of the six-
ties, but this joint duchy ceased to
occupy a place in our collecting books
a long time ago. In 1865 stamps were
printed at the State Printing Office at
Berlin, and issued jointly by Austria
and Prussia, but these terminated
their existence three years later, when
the stamps of the North German Con-
federation were ordered to be used.
The Austrian-Prussian effort, however,
was not the only series which has re-
presented Schleswig-Holstein. In No-
vember, 1850, the Revolutionary Gov-
ernment brought out a series of their
own, depicting the double-headed eagle
and shield. There were but two values
—1 and 2 schilling—and it is said that
125,000 marks worth were printed by
Messrs. H. W. Köhner and Lem Kuhl,
of Altona. Only 1500 marks of these
were sold and the remainder sent to
Copenhagen, therefore it is fair to pre-
sume that most of the specimens come
across are these remainders, and
should be treated as such. Used speci-
mens are scarce and are listed at £5
each. The postal cancellation consists
of a circle containing 17 parallel bars,
the number of the post office being
shown within a rectangular space in
the center.

Just before the war broke out in
1914 a very attractive series of stamps,
bearing a portrait of the Grand Duchess
Marie Adelaide, appeared for Luxem-
bourg. But few of these found their
way into collections, for the unfortu-
nate Grand Duchy was one of the first
victims of the invader and conse-
quently very little has been heard of
the stamps of Luxembourg during the
past few years. Early in 1919 the
Grand Duchess was deposed, but after
a four days' existence as a republic,
Luxembourg reestablished the grand-
ducal government, and is now under
the protection of the allied powers.
Since then two new stamps are to be
issued. The first is the 5c., green, of
the arms type of 1907, which has been
surcharged 2½c., and the other is the
10c., carmine, of the set referred to
above, which is overprinted 7½c.

Several young collectors have ap-
parently been puzzled by the terms
"key" and "duty" plates, particularly
in announcements of new British
colonial issues. There is, however,
very little to explain. The stamps re-
ferred to are produced in two stages
or printings, two separate plates be-
ing employed in the process. The
"duty" plate is the overprint plate
used for inserting the name of the
country and the value on the stamps
printed from a general plate. The
"key" plate, or head plate, as it is
sometimes called, is the plate pro-
ducing the head or general features
of the design. There are one or two
other terms which, although they may
possibly have been noted before in
these columns, are constantly cropping
up, and are apt to confuse the
collector. A "proof" is a trial impression
of a stamp, and is usually pulled or
printed on different paper, and in an-
other color. I have an example before
me now. It is a penny King George
Nyasaland, but printed in black in-
stead of the familiar carmine. An-
other philatelic term frequently met
with is "oxidized," referring to a
stamp which has changed in color, owing
to the action of some agent on the
printing ink. The English penny reds
and the old French 40-cent stamps
are good examples of this peculiarity.
The correct term is really "sulphure-
ted," meaning the action of sulphur
fumes upon the ink; nevertheless, 90
per cent of the collectors one meets
use the term oxidize.

A MAYOR GIVES TESTAMENTS
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—The Mayor
of Melbourne, Councilor McKinley,
marked the celebration of peace by
presenting a New Testament, or
prayer book, bound in khaki, to each
child in the big Melbourne suburb.
The Mayor's action has been widely
approved.

THE CHARM OF THE HEATHER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

It would be hard to define the charm
of heather. Its little mauve blossom
is not remarkable for its beauty of
form or scent, yet it holds a place
apart in the flower world. Perhaps
this charm lies hidden in the massed
expanse of the moors; some flowers
seem to gain from being alone, the
individual blooms appear more beau-
tiful when seen apart from the rest;
but this is not the case with heather,
for each little flower seems to need
others to bring out its beauty. For
the moors are unforgettable, and once
you have seen and loved them you are
free to understand their secret, the
appeal of their wide spaces, the grand
sweep of their curves, and the delicacy
of their tone values.

Heather belongs to the north, and
though you may, and often do, find it
in the south, it lacks something. To
be sure, one may say: "But what
about Dartmoor and Exmoor?" Well,
they are beautiful—exceedingly—great
stretches of heather-clad country roll-
ing away into far distances; but there
is something missing, though it is
hard to say just what it is. The
grouse seem to know the difference,
for they will not settle in the south
country, and you miss the sound of
their curious, guttural cry; and the
whirr of their wings, as they rise
suddenly almost from under your feet,
remains only a memory in these
places. Then there are the heather
and pines of Surrey, beautiful, too,
in their way, but surely only the shadow
of the real thing. So, when the shops
begin to put branches of heather in
their windows, and the flower sellers
offer you buttonholes of white heather
in the streets, it is Scotland which is
pictured before you—the wide sweep
of a Scottish moor stretching out for
miles with the heather in bloom, great
washes of amethyst, bounded by dis-
tant blue hills.

Perhaps the sun is shining, and a
good breeze ruffling the surface of the
lake, and the heather, among which hare-
bells bloom, lovely, graceful things,
their delicate heads nodding as the
air plays over them. Big soft bumble-
bees are busy among them, humming
cheerily, and the crickets chirp; if you
sit very still you may see a grass-
hopper take a tremendous leap into
some little clearing where he finds a
tuft of soft green turf. The air is full
of the sound of little happy live things,
the sound of summer; and you feel
the beauty and the quietude of it, till
by and by you follow the narrow path,
a mere sheep track which winds
through the heather down to a little
tarn half filled with rushes. And
there are wild duck and curlew and
plover, and you must be very quiet and
still so that they may know you are a
friend. The picture seems so real it
is almost as good as being there.

Or perhaps the sight of heather
takes you to the north, where the
moors stretch out among foothills and
beyond, the great bulk of the moun-
tains rises precipitous and steep. The
country is wild and rugged in the ex-
treme, and a stony road winds over
the moorland dropping steeply down
to where—far below—a little bridge
crosses the burn in the valley, its
brown peaty water churned into white
froth as it frets its way between
boulders. Close, short turf borders
the road, and the mantle of purple
is thrown over all the hillside, dark
and deep where the great white clouds
cast sharp shadows, smiling and am-
ethyst where the sun holds undisputed
sway. This is the place to find white
heather, and as you pick your way,
knee-deep across the moor, "heather
kniping" is the only expression which
adequately explains your progress.
There are moments of disappoint-
ment; little tufts are found which
appear to be white, but which on
closer inspection prove to be merely
bleached—pale pink. Suddenly, just
ahead, there is a great patch, the real
thing this time—tiny bells of purest
white clustering thickly among the

fine dark green. You sit down to con-
sider your find, and there before you
is the wonderful panorama of sky and
heather, blue and purple; oceans of
soft, pale cobalt overhead, and all
around you mile upon mile of wonder-
ful mauve, amethyst, purple—first the
heather-clad moor, then dark masses
of purplish pines stretching about the
feet of the distant mountains, and
paler purple shadows on their slopes.
Utter stillness reigns, broken only by
the movement of the sheep away on
the hillside and the far-away gurgle of
the water in the burn below.

Or maybe the heather brings to
your memory moonlit nights, when
the road shows sharply white ahead,
and on each side the intermediate
mass of the moor stretches apparently
limitlessly. The sky above is a deep,
dark blue, with pin pricks of light
where the stars flicker; and every
tiny dip or depression is veiled by a
bank of white mist. You come into
it suddenly, intensely cold by con-
trast with the drier air beyond,
which is filled with a vague sweet-
ness, the scent of bog-myrtle and
heather. Tufts of cotton-grass gleam
white in the moonlight, and farther
ahead a clump of pine trees casts
black shadows across the open road.
The whole scene seems strange, al-
most unrecognizable under these dif-
ferent conditions—only the heather
remains the same. Changeless,
whether you see it in full sunlight or
in the half-tones of night, is this lit-
tle homely flower with its insistent
reminder of the width and beauty of
the moors.

CHILDREN IN THE KINDERGARTEN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

During the coming months of fall
and winter many mothers will face
the problem of how best to satisfy the
constant activities of their little chil-
dren. In large families the older ones
have given many an hour of their
vacation time to the care of the little
lots, or they have enjoyed the privi-
leges of the summer playgrounds; but
as soon as school begins the play-
grounds will be closed. The mother
of a large family who has a young
baby to care for is too busy to give
much time to direct the activities of
the older children.

To such families the kindergarten
is a natural solution of a pressing
need, for the little children from four
to six can be happy in its democratic
atmosphere. It is welcome for the
busy mother to know that her little
one is quite happy.

The three hours spent each morn-
ing in the kindergarten are invaluable
to any child. The over-indulged learn
to wait upon themselves; the shy one
gains self-confidence; the dominating
trait—if it exists—is checked and, to
the child who is neglected at home,
the songs and stories, marching and
games, and the little luncheon con-
stitute real recreation.

Little people acquire the good man-
ners and morals that are in the very
atmosphere of the kindergarten. If
one child is rude, he is temporarily
excluded from the circle, and soon
learns that isolation from his equals
is the price that he must pay for his
selfishness. "Fair play" and considera-
tion are two important factors in this
democracy.

Again, the songs and the stories of
the great not only cultivate both mem-
ory and imagination, but also plant
the seeds of patriotism and good citi-
zenship. Clay modeling, block build-
ing, and painting evolve an apprecia-
tion for form, color, and outline; num-
ber work enters into the activities and
prepares the child for formal arith-
metic.
Thus, through carefully directed
activities and the habit of prompt
obedience, the kindergarten child be-
comes a splendid little citizen. Is it to
be wondered at that the busy mother
of a large family appreciates this fact,
or that the grade teacher welcomes
these helpful little pupils among a
number of comparatively untrained,
"individual" children?

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but
the editor must remain sole judge of their
suitability and he does not undertake to
hold himself or this newspaper responsible
for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 914)

Actors and Equity

To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

I beg to respectfully acknowledge
the good interest you have ever shown
in the fortunes of the actor. But the
significant expression in your leading
editorial of May 30 is now being pain-
fully verified. You said:

"The professional capabilities, aims,
and conditions of the actors are by
nature differentiated from those com-
mon to the trades or crafts of Labor
unionists; the point which they have
in common is that, confronted by
highly developed organization, such as
is exemplified in the case of the actors
by the theatrical managers, individ-
uals find their only effective recourse
in organization, likewise."

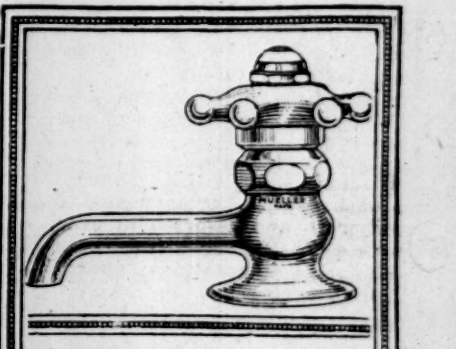
Developments of the Actors Equity
Association strike demonstrate that
not only the individual actor, but the
Equity organization itself has surren-
dered the rights of choice or discrimi-
nation. They must now comply with
brusque orders without hesitation or
any question as to the reason why.

It is not accurate to describe the
Producing Managers Association as a
"highly developed organization." Be-
sides it came into being after the
Actors Equity Association had made
itself felt for five years. At that it was
not started to fight actors. On the
contrary it sought and still seeks to
cooperate with them and their organi-
zation. In fact our progress in build-
ing up the Actors Equity Association
was greatly impeded by the lack of unity
on the part of the managers.

Your issue of Sept. 2 quotes some of
my views on the present situation.
You omitted, however, to say that each
of the Producing Managers Associa-
tion members is bonded and would for-
feit \$10,000, if he breached any agree-
ment of his organization—such an
agreement as it is entering into with
the Actors Fidelity League, in mutu-
ally adopting a new standard contract.
There is, you see, a substantial reason
why I believe the actors' rights will be
safely secured without any ill-chosen
alliances.

The Actors Equity Association was
founded for the purpose of standardiz-
ing the business relations of actors
and managers in the theater, as it now
exists. Personally I should be glad to
see some cooperative repertoire com-
panies established by authors and
actors. But it is doubtful if play-
wrights, who have their eye on "long
runs," with their attendant royalties,
or actors, whose salaries amount to
nothing less than profit sharing, would
take part in any such project. Still,
even if they should all of the members
of the casts would hardly be on a shar-
ing basis and an employment contract
would be needed for the engaging of
some of them. Eight persons, for ex-
ample, made up the Theater Guild,
when they produced "John Ferguson,"
but only three of them appeared in the
cast, the remaining five being em-
ployed.

(Signed) HOWARD KYLE.
New York City, New York, Sept. 4,
1919.



In hotels, offices and public
buildings—or in homes where there
are children—the needless waste of
water is apt to be a serious item.
A faucet carelessly left open may
flood a room and cause much
damage.

MUELLER Self-Closing Fau-
cets embody the wisdom, the skill
and the mechanical precision re-
sulting from sixty years of experi-
ence in the manufacture of de-
pendable Plumbing Fixtures.

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embody Seven Points of Suprem-
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four times the normal water pres-
sure without leakage.

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Kiddies' Wholesome Candies

—home-made

LOWNEY'S BROWNIE FUDGE

- 1 cup Lowney's Cocoa
- 1 1/2 cups granulated sugar
- 1 cup evaporated milk (rich fresh milk may be used)
- 1 tablespoon butter
- 2 1/2 tablespoons Cocoa-nut—1 teaspoon vanilla



At your grocer's. In flavor-tight tins. 10c to 50c sizes.

Blend the cocoa and sugar together.
Add the milk and heat together in
double boiler to boiling point. Stir in
butter well. Then cook over fire till
it spins a thread. Add Cocoa-nut and
vanilla. Take from fire and beat till
creamy. Pour into buttered pan.

The hidden flavors of wheat
and malted barley are re-
vealed at their fullest in this
famous food.

Twenty hours baking, after skilled
processing, produces this delectable
ready-to-eat cereal—the delight of
thousands.

"There's a Reason"

Made by
Postum Cereal Co.,
Battle Creek, Mich.



POOPS IN BOSTON CONTROL SITUATION

Local Labor Union Decides to
Take Secret Ballot on a Gen-
eral Strike, the Result to Be
Reported in About 10 Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — State
troops have restored comparative order
to the streets of this city last night,
there were sporadic disturbances
along outlying sections. Two men
were reported killed and several per-
sons injured. There were further out-
bursts in South Boston, where there
was considerable feeling against the
troops.

A danger of a general strike in sup-
port of the striking policemen ap-
pears to have been postponed by the
action of the Boston Central Labor
Union in adopting last night the re-
sult of a committee recommending
that the question be left to decision
of the various locals through secret
ballot, the result to be reported to
the central organization at its next
meeting, which is scheduled
one week from next Sunday, the
Monday in the month. If the
locals favor a general strike, the date
will be fixed by a committee of
which has been handling the police
situation at midnight.

Members setting forth the situation
in support of the police, and
understood that a number of lo-
cals have voted already on a general
strike, but the decision of course
will wait action by all. It was an-
nounced that there were present last
night at the meeting 400 delegates
representing 125 locals, with a total
membership of from 55,000 to 100,000.
The movement in this city is said
to be about 110,000.

Not Eliminated

In presence of the state guards-
men in Boston on Wednesday night
and looting, but did not eliminate
most 50 stores were broken into,
and great amount of property was
lost in comparison with that stolen
last night.

There were fired into a crowd in South
Boston, killed three persons and
wounded a number. This led to a dis-
cussion of the rioters in that part of
the city. Trouble was reported in
other parts of Boston all night, al-
though a large number of guardsmen
on duty—several times as many
as are included in the police force.

Yesterday the most notable in-
cidents of disorder came when a de-
partment of guardsmen started to
play a dice game on Boston Com-
monwealth. The players gave little heed
to military, and a sailor advanced
on them, shouting, "They're fir-
ing our heads." Almost instantly
he was killed by a bullet. In general
troops were kept fairly clear dur-
ing the day. Sudbury Street, where
troops had been driven back from
City Square several times the night
before, was strewn with broken glass,
and a window along the street
was damaged.

Policemen Recruited

An executive committee of the
Boston Central Labor Union met
last night to consider plans for
holding a strike at night to consider the
situation. Meanwhile, the Civil
Commission of the State
recruiting a new police force
of veterans, under suspension
of service rules.

Governor Coolidge, Governor of Mas-
sachusetts, telegraphed the War and
Navy departments in Washington that
it be necessary to call on them
for orders from the Navy De-
partment, a naval provost guard was

organized to keep order among
sailors in Boston. The navy men
were instructed not to interfere with
civilians. Sailors were prominent in
the rioting of the first two nights of
the strike. The War Department also
made known its readiness early in
the day to send federal troops if they
were needed. The business men of
the city favored calling federal troops
at once, but the work of the state
guardsmen was commended by their
officers.

The additional state guard regiments
called to Boston Wednesday reached
the city yesterday and were quartered
at Commonwealth Armory. They will
not be placed on patrol duty but will
be held in reserve to break up demon-
strations wherever they occur.

Officers of the Boston Central Labor
Union returned from the state con-
vention of the Federation of Labor.
In the afternoon they visited Andrew
J. Peters, Mayor of Boston. It was
understood that they were ready to
promise that if the right of the police
to affiliate with the American Federa-
tion of Labor was recognized, the
police would not be called out on
strike in the future. There was, how-
ever, an absolute deadlock for the
Mayor was unwilling to permit police
affiliation with the federation.

Strikers Remain Firm

Policemen said yesterday that the
union ranks are being increased con-
stantly. The few men who remained
on duty are abandoning their posts,
it was said, and joining the union.
John F. McInnes, president of the
union, in a statement yesterday said
that the strike would continue until
the right to ally with the American
Federation of Labor was recognized
and a wage increase granted.

Stores were barricaded generally
yesterday, and most of them had spe-
cial guards at night.

The electrical workers of Boston
were the first to go on record as fa-
voring a strike in sympathy with the
police. The metropolitan park police
have applied for a union charter,
and the police of the city of Newton,
a suburb of Boston, are considering
similar action.

Governor Coolidge yesterday issued
a proclamation assuming command of
the State Guard forces in Boston and
notified Edwin U. Curtis, Police Com-
missioner of Boston, to assume his
duties under the Governor's orders.
This nullifies the action of the Mayor
in assuming control of the policing
of the city under an old statute.

Last night it was announced that
every member of the state guard
cavalry had been equipped with a steel
helmet. Before leaving his office,
Governor Coolidge said that perfect
cooperation prevails between the state
and city officials. A petition was pre-
sented to him, asking that no motion
pictures of rioting in Boston be per-
mitted. The Governor said that state
authorities have power only to pro-
hibit showing of motion pictures on
Sundays, and that action would be
taken against such displays so far as
state officials have the power. He
expressed the hope that local authori-
ties would act to prevent showing the
pictures at other times.

Traffic Squad Organized

Automobile men of Boston have or-
ganized a traffic squad to replace
crossing policemen, and recruiting of
volunteer police continues.

It was a busy day in the municipal
court. Some of the striking police-
men were present, to care for cases
that were in their charge at the time
they left work. Drastic action was
taken in the case of rioters. One boy
who had been prominent in the Scol-
lay Square trouble was given a year
in the house of correction, but when
it was found that he was only 15 years
old the case was dismissed in order
that the juvenile court might act. Two
striking policemen were in court, one
charged with robbery and the other
with drunkenness. A Columbus Ave-
nue business man was charged with as-
saulting another striking policeman,
who was shot. Several sentences of four
months each were dealt out to rioters.
One of the stores which suffered
most during the rioting was Kabatz-
nick's art store on Boylston Street.

Paintings worth several thousand dol-
lars were stolen, or wantonly de-
stroyed.

Washington Concerned

Senator Myers Sees Danger of Soviet
Rule in Police Unionization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
— Serious concern over the situation
in Boston, due to the police strike,
was manifested here yesterday, both in
governmental circles and among mem-
bers of Congress. As viewed here,
the issue in Boston goes further than
a mere dispute over the recognition
or non-recognition of a union. Re-
peated on anything like a large scale
throughout the country, such a con-
dition would practically necessitate
the establishment of military rule to
maintain law and the Constitution, in
the general view expressed here.

Federal army and navy forces will
be supplied promptly for aid in main-
taining order in Boston if Governor
Curtis Coolidge calls on the Presi-
dent for assistance, it was learned at
the War and Navy departments last
night. Following the receipt of the
telegram from Governor Coolidge to
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Acting Secre-
tary of the Navy, asking that naval
forces be held in readiness in Bos-
ton, it was stated that naval troops
would be ready at all times to carry
out any orders coming from Presi-
dent Wilson.

Call From State Required

Under the Constitution, it was
pointed out at the War Department,
federal forces must wait for a call
from a state before interfering with
a state affair, unless the existence of
a republican form of government is
in danger.

In the somewhat similar situation
threatened in Washington the Presi-
dent has ordered the district commis-
sioners not to interfere with the or-
ganization of the police pending the
convening of the industrial confer-
ence.

Congress is much agitated over this
latest and most sinister feature of
unrest and lawlessness. The unioniza-
tion of the police of the country,
with threatened strikes in basic in-
dustries, and attempts to unionize even
the armed forces of the country along
class lines, would result, in a soviet
régime in the United States, Henry
L. Myers (D.), Senator from Montana,
warned the Senate yesterday.

"Unionization of the police of every
city of more than 5000 population will
follow within 60 days," Senator
Myers said, "if Congress does not halt
the present effort of the Washington
police."

Unionization of the army and navy
of the United States would follow
next, he believed. "And then you will
have a soviet government," Mr. Myers
said.

Fear of Soviet Rule

"We will have a soviet government
within two years unless some branch
of the government steps in and stops
this tendency. There will be no need
of holding elections in 1920 to elect
a Democratic or a Republican Presi-
dent, a soviet government will have
been organized by that time. I am a
friend of Labor, but I do not believe
in a government of the unions, for the
unions and by the unions."

"It constitutes a long step toward
sovietizing America," Senator Myers
asserted. "Behind it there is some-
thing more than the mere desire of
policemen to affiliate with a union.
Some sinister influence aiming to set

up a Bolshevik government in this
Nation is behind it."

"There are efforts on foot, now, I
understand, to unionize the police
forces of 50 cities of this country. I
do not believe that in a psychological
moment or a wave of psychopathic
thought the idea occurred to the police
of all those cities at the same time. I
believe somebody else is back of this
movement and putting the policemen
up to it."

Higher Pay Is Asked

New York Policemen and Firemen
Refrain From Strike Threats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Both po-
licemen and firemen of this city have
held meetings at which it was decided
to ask for an increase of pay to bring
their salaries up to \$2000 a year. Men
in both ranks seemed to feel certain
that the Board of Estimate would see
the justice of their demands and grant
them. It was believed, however, that
they had no intention of calling strikes
to enforce these demands.

At the meeting of the police, patrol-
men reported upon their efforts to
learn the sentiments of taxpayers on
their beats regarding increased pay
for them, and various letters from tax-
payers advocating such increases were
read.

It is reported that many of the po-
lice were opposed to joining Labor
unions, also that Richard E. Enright,
police commissioner, will vigorously
oppose the unionizing of the force.

A number of patrolmen were
brought up on trial yesterday at po-
lice headquarters, charged with not
having proper uniforms. The men
claim that because of the increase in
clothing prices and the lack of in-
crease in their pay they cannot afford
new uniforms, and many say that
they have been obliged to borrow
money to pay for their equipment.

At a meeting of the Uniformed
Firemen's Association, financial and
moral support was voted the leaders
in case their "honorable, and justified
agitation in behalf of their comrades"
should bring down official disapproval
upon them.

Thomas F. Drennan, fire commis-
sioner, is quoted as having promised
them that they should soon be per-
mitted to present their claims to the
Board of Estimate, and that Mayor
Hylan would be glad to hear them,
"provided they remained firemen."

CABINET OFFICER ENJOINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A temporary in-
junction has been issued here by Fed-
eral Judge Arthur L. Sanborn re-
straining David F. Houston, United
States Secretary of Agriculture, and
two of his assistants from revoking
licenses under which six Chicago live
stock firms are doing business. The
Department of Agriculture charged
that the firms made unfair profits on
the sale of feed to shippers, and is-
sued an order on Aug. 25 revoking
their licenses. Arguments will be
heard on Sept. 15.

STRIKES WHICH ARE NOT APPROVED

Action Taken by International
Unions Against Unauthorized
Sympathetic Walkouts—Views
of Matthew C. Woll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Unauthorized
sympathetic strikers were disapproved
by the International Photo-Engravers
Union at its recent convention in St.
Louis, Missouri, on recommendation
to this effect made by Matthew C.
Woll, president of the union. Mr.
Woll presented to the convention
similar action taken by the board of
governors of the International Allied
Printing Trades Association, of which
he is also president.

Mr. Woll's position in the Labor
world is further indicated by his edit-
ing of the official organ of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor during Mr.
Gompers' absence in Europe and by
his presidency of the Labor Press As-
sociation. He is a vice-president of
the American Federation of Labor.

The action of central or other bodies
in calling sympathetic general strikes
without authorization from the inter-
national unions was characterized as
illegal under the laws of the Ameri-
can Federation of Labor and the in-
ternational unions in the resolution
adopted by the board of governors of
the International Allied Printing
Trades Association.

Printing Trades Resolution

This resolution, which was unani-
mously approved by the board, was as
follows:

"Whereas, industrial unrest exists
in a number of localities, and believ-
ing that this situation may become
more critical during the next few
months; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the board of gov-
ernors of the International Allied
Printing Trades Association, repre-
senting the International Typographi-
cal Union, the International Printing
Pressmen and Assistants Union, the
International Brotherhood of Book
Binders, the International Brother-
hood of Electrotypes and Stereotyp-
ers and the International Photo-En-
gravers Union, hereby notifies all local
affiliated printing trades councils and
the members of all affiliated local
unions that these unions will not sanc-
tion or recognize as legal any strike,
sympathetic or otherwise, ordered or
recommended by any local central or
other bodies or inaugurated in any
manner except as specifically provided
by the laws of these international
unions governing such matters; and,

"Resolved, That we condemn the
action of central or other bodies in
calling unauthorized, sympathetic gen-
eral strikes as illegal under the laws
of the American Federation of Labor
and these international unions and
calculated to destroy the power of
organized wage earners to make and
to observe the obligations included in
contracts and agreements made
through collective bargains, thereby
creating industrial confusion and dis-
order; and

"Resolved That we request the ex-

ecutive officers of the American Fed-
eration of Labor to take such steps
as may be necessary to prevent local
bodies chartered by it from ordering
or recommending unauthorized gen-
eral strikes, sympathetic or other-
wise.

Views of President Woll

In presenting the foregoing resolu-
tion, President Woll said:

"I believe that our international
union should declare itself clearly
and definitely on this subject, and
that we should undertake to acquaint
our entire membership fully with the
dangers lurking in the unauthorized
general and sympathetic strikes which
have been so extensively advocated
during the past year.

"Organizations or persons outside
of the legitimate trade-union move-
ment and who are not responsible to
anyone have no right whatever of ap-
pealing to the workers of trade
unions to give up their employment,
to place their funds in jeopardy and
to sacrifice the trade-union movement
itself in order that this or the other
thing may be done. The appeal of
these outside movements or persons
to our local unions to jeopardize
everything we have built up, our
funds, securing employment for our
members, improvement of their con-
ditions, providing of the many ben-
eficial features we have developed,
etc., should be discouraged.

"It is pleasing to relate that the
members of our Seattle local union
declined to participate in the general
strike which was called in that city
a few months past.

Violation of Agreements

"In this connection it is well to
direct attention to the growing ten-
dency of our courts to hold trade
unions and their individual members
responsible for all damage caused to
employers because of the violation of
agreements. It is not enough to de-
nounce this tendency as unwarranted
or unjustified. That this tendency
must be curbed and its dangers en-
tirely removed is evident to every right
thinking person. It is safe to predict,
however, that the policy of violating
agreements without direct cause or
provocation can only result in hasten-
ing the time when trade unions and all
individual members will be held to
strict accountability for all acts of
any of its members, even where such
conduct is in direct disapproval of
their local unions and contrary to the
instructions and directions of their
local and international unions."

Commenting on the report of Presi-
dent Woll on this subject, the com-
mittee on officers reports of the In-
ternational Photo-Engravers Union
said:

"We fully agree with the president
in his denunciation of unauthorized
sympathetic strikes, which only tend
to weaken the legitimate trade union
and to discourage and demoralize its
membership. The past has demon-
strated that our own members are
best able to determine the policies
which will work to their future bet-
terment and protection without the
guidance or interference of outside
and often selfish and pernicious in-
terests. We concur in the recom-
mendation of the president that these
unauthorized sympathetic strikes be
condemned and move concurrence in
this recommendation." The motion
carried.

FORTY-TWO STATES ARE REPRESENTED

National Federation of Federal
Employees Takes Action Fav-
oring an Increase of Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—
President Luther C. Steward's annual
report recommending the nationaliza-
tion of natural resources and basic
industries to the consideration of the
National Federation of Federal Em-
ployees, whose delegates gathered
here for the third annual convention
on Sept. 8, was approved on Wednes-
day. Delegates are present from 144
local unions, representing 42 different
states.

President Steward's report was, in
part, as follows: "Indefinite wage in-
creases are no solution for the high
cost of living. If prices continue to
rise more rapidly than wages, some
means must be found of limiting the
profits on the necessities of life. An
immediately important factor in this
problem is the control and operation
of the transportation systems of the
United States in the interest of all
the people rather than a group of in-
vestors seeking personal profit."

A resolution was adopted that the
federal employees throughout the
country adopt a system to have shop
committees deal directly with depart-
ment officers. "A resolution urging the
United States Senate to pass immedi-
ately the Nolan Minimum Wage Bill,
providing a minimum wage of \$3
per day for all government employees,
was passed on Monday.

CLOSED SHOP IS OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In a reply
to lunchroom employees, the propo-
sitors of Boston lunchrooms refuse to
grant the closed shop and insist that
they will reserve the right to dis-
charge men as they see fit. They say
that they are now operating on a
nine hour basis and six day week,
and that labor costs make up one-
fourth their expenses. They say that
they furnish food to their employees
and that any material increase in pay
will fall on the public through in-
creased prices. The employees are
demanding a wage scale of \$15 to \$23
a week, and are on strike in one large
chain of lunchrooms. These places
have been closed since the police went
on strike.

FOUR CAR LINES DISCONTINUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Four sur-
face street car lines in this city, which
have been operated by the New York
Railways Company at a loss, were
ordered discontinued by Judge Julius
M. Mayer yesterday.



LOOK for this Harmony
Snapfastener on the notion
counter of your dry goods
store.

It is the connecting link be-
tween this advertisement in
The Christian Science Monitor
and the store that has Harmony
—the new and improved snap
fastener with the forget-me-not
shape.

You will like



because it is a snap that won't
slip from your fingers when you
sew it on or snap it up.

Its spring is specially tem-
pered metal called Federally
which clicks shut and holds
fast until your fingers unloosen
it.

If you do not find this
Harmony Snapfastener in your
home store, show the merchant
this advertisement, if you
please, and he will, no doubt,
be glad to get you Harmony
and then you will be glad too.

10c a card of 12-6 sizes for
all fabrics—rust proof—white
or black.

Federal Snap Fastener
Corporation
Dept. J-25-29 West 31st St.
New York City, N. Y.

Huyler's Hard Candies

Huyler's offers a variety in candies so
wide and varied that you can always find
just what you want whenever you want it.

For instance—Huyler's Hard Candies,
made from the purest of sugar and deli-
ciously flavored with fruits and spices.
Packed in convenient air-tight tins and
sealed glass jars.

Ask for your favorite

Huyler's
67 Stores—Agencies
almost everywhere

In Canada—many agencies, factory and store in Toronto
Prices higher in Pacific Coast States

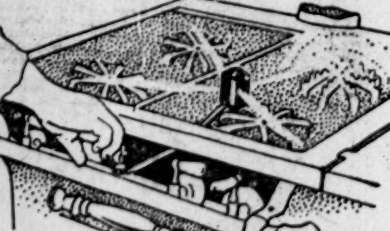
If there is not a Huyler Agency in your city, we will ship
direct and pay express charges on orders of 5 lbs. or more.

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Walk-Over Shoe Store
Franklin Avenue
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GAS CO. "RUTZ"
TOUCH A BUTTON
LIGHTS ONE OR ALL BURNERS
WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON
MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO.
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We feature a
complete line of
Vanta gar-
ments for babies
Children's 204 IRON BLOCK
Shop (Carolyn Laird Sherman)
79 Wisconsin Street MILWAUKEE

For Reliable Electrical Work
New and Used Motors

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INC.
EXCLUSIVE SHOP
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Opposite Hotel Pfister
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"They Are
Prettier Than Ever!"

YOU should see at once the new Betty
Wales Dresses for Fall and select the ones
for your Autumn wardrobe. They should
delight you—they have so much of distinction
and such a well-bred smartness. There is one
dealer in your city who has the exclusive sale
of Betty Wales Dresses. A trip to his shop
will be like visiting Fifth Avenue. If you do
not know who he is, we will be glad to send you
his name.

EACH ONE IS GUARANTEED

Every genuine Betty Wales Dress has the
Betty Wales Label sewn into it to serve as
your protection and our guarantee, for each
dress we make is unconditionally guaranteed.
When you see the Betty Wales Label in a dress
you may have perfect faith in the quality of
its style, materials, and workmanship.

OUR NEW PORTFOLIO

Let us send you our new Portfolio of
Autumn Styles, which is now ready. It will
give you a good idea of our line, though you
should see the garments themselves at your
dealer's to fully realize their charm.

Look for this Label



Betty Wales Dressmakers
110 WALDORF BLDG NEW YORK CITY

T AND FIRMNESS SETTLING STRIKE

Made of Recent Railway
Strike Which Started at
and Spread Rapidly to
Industrial Centers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, England—A strike about which very little is known, but which has just recently been settled, has been the subject of much speculation. It is not always that the railway service becomes disorganized, or when coal supplies are cut off, that the community begins to feel the part it is called upon to play in the drama. In the strike recently broke out on the Eastern Railway, the traveling public was concerned in quite a different way.

The strike arose because of the dissatisfaction of 19 men who refused to accept the eyesight test which the company imposes upon the employees. Starting at Carlisle, a few days it had spread to London, Birmingham, Sunderland, and other important industrial centers. The strike was not a general one, but was confined to the districts from the rest of the country. The movement was quite peaceful, and if the resolutions of the men, the first days of the strike, were taken as an indication of the attitude of the men, official sanction of the National Union of Railwaymen was expected—or even desired.

The strike and the resulting dislocation of the railway service, which has been the subject of much speculation, has been the subject of much speculation. It is not always that the railway service becomes disorganized, or when coal supplies are cut off, that the community begins to feel the part it is called upon to play in the drama. In the strike recently broke out on the Eastern Railway, the traveling public was concerned in quite a different way.

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COOPERATION IN INDUSTRY URGED

National Civic Federation, in
New York Conference, Dis-
cusses Strike as Weapon and
as a Solution of Difficulties

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Industrial problems in the United States and what may be learned here from the industrial experiences of Great Britain and France, were discussed yesterday at a conference of representative employers and employees, held here under the auspices of the National Civic Federation.

The federation's foreign industrial inquiry commission, which has just returned from a study of industrial conditions in England and France, made its report in the morning, and George W. Perkins urged cooperation between Labor and Capital, through profit sharing. Organization of police-men, compulsory arbitration and investigation as it relates to public utilities, were discussed in the afternoon. This discussion considered whether the paramount interest of the public could be protected in the matter of strikes in public utilities.

The closest possible cooperation between Capital and Labor was urged by Mr. Perkins, who said: "The only way to secure this cooperation in the highest degree is by eliminating the distrust that has existed between Capital and Labor for so many years and establishing confidence in its place. Nothing will do this except frank, open dealing, publicity as to earnings, and a fair division of earnings."

Mr. Perkins favored a system dividing profits on a percentage basis between Capital and Labor, but that Capital's share should be made into surplus, and Labor's should be paid in securities representing an interest in the business, each employee holding such interest for a reasonable length of time.

Present Opportunities

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the federation's executive council, discussed the industrial conference which President Wilson has called to be held in Washington. He said "democratization of industry" meant different things to different classes. He said the American Federation of Labor's proposition that the wage earners should have a membership on the board of directors of a corporation would probably be opposed by many employers.

Mr. Easley recognized that some might ask why such conferences as yesterday's are held, if strikes and lockouts are not stopped, or even lessened in number. He said there had never been a thorough organization on a large scale in this country of the forces that could be utilized in bringing about outside influences to bear on Capital and Labor in any dispute, bringing them together in conference, and thus avoiding industrial outbreaks.

Under the inspiration and prestige of the President's conference, Mr. Easley thought a practical organization of such forces could be effected in every industrial community. The President might ask cities of more than 20,000 population to name joint mediation committees, one in each city representing the commercial organizations, and the other the Labor unions, these two groups selecting public representatives to act with them. These commissions could not

only act on strikes and lockouts, but confer regularly on industrial questions generally.

State Commissions Urged

Mr. Easley believed there ought also to be state commissions similarly constituted, named by the governors, dealing with corporations having industries in more than one city and with interurban and state-wide troubles, and the President might appoint a national commission, or expand the commission he is now naming, to deal with the large basic industries and call national conference of state and city commissions.

Of the educational as well as pacifying effect of such a plan, Mr. Easley said: "No greater power could be created to beat down the Socialist and Bolshevik forces, and it could also be equipped to beat down a force that is becoming even more dangerous, the parlor Socialists. The administration of all this work might well be placed in the hands of the Department of Labor and the Department of Commerce, jointly."

On the subject of increased production, Angus S. Hibbard, of the executive committee of the Chicago Association of Commerce, said: "Have we not a far-reaching solution of this problem in the development of ways and means for converting our workers into willing workers interested in their jobs and directly recompensed for their efforts? It is certain that management throughout the country wants nothing more than to bring about personal relations with employees. It is a problem for management, as its development will be not alone to their benefit and the benefit of Capital, but to the communities in which they live and to the entire country."

LADIES' TAILORS
WIN WAGE OF \$50

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Several thousand striking ladies' tailors have returned to work with a \$50 minimum weekly wage and a 44-hour week. The settlement covers about 125 employers, or one-third of those affected by the strike. Men's custom tailors, also on strike, are going back for \$40 minimum wage. The piece-work system is being abolished for a week work schedule, and the unions are being recognized. Employers declare the settlements will increase the cost of ladies' and men's tailored clothes.

INVESTIGATION OF POSTAL SALARIES

Joint Congressional Committee in
Boston to Inspect Offices and
Hold Hearings at Which the
Employees May Present Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The joint commission on postal salaries, which will investigate conditions in the postal service and report them to Congress in order that measures may be taken for the alleviation of the present lot of clerks and carriers, reached Boston yesterday and spent the day in a tour of inspection of the principal Boston stations.

Today, at 11 o'clock in the morning, a public hearing will be held in the Hotel Lenox, at which clerks, carriers, and others will have an opportunity to present their grievances. Certain parts of the Boston post office are said to be unsuitable for the work now carried on by employees there, but hours and wages are considered by the men to be more important than actual working environment. They contend that their basic pay has been only slightly increased since 1907, though commodity prices have advanced greatly since that time, and that they are often called upon for overtime work, for which they receive only the same rate of pay as during regular hours. The force, they say, is undermanned because pay and other conditions make the service unattractive.

Representatives of the employees from all six New England States are expected to appear at the hearing today. The commission has made it a rule to conduct hearings during half the time it spends in a city, utilizing the rest of the time for inspection. The commission is making a tour of the country, in order to obtain first-hand information from employees in all sections as to the conditions under which they are working. Salary increases, readjustments and reclassifications will be considered on a basis of information gained through the hearings.

The postal employees contend that the purchasing power of their pay has been diminished greatly, probably about 60 per cent, as a result of the war and attendant high prices. The local postal workers have not fixed definitely a wage schedule for presentation to Congress, but are insisting that their present wage equal in purchasing power their pre-war wage. This might be done in part through a reduction in living costs, as well as through an increase in pay.

The committee is made up of the following members of Congress: John H. Bankhead (D.), Senator from Alabama, chairman; John A. Moon (D.), Representative from Tennessee, vice-chairman; Kenneth McKellar (D.), Senator from Tennessee; Edward J. Gay (D.), Senator from Louisiana; Thomas Sterling (R.), Senator from South

LABOR SHORTAGE REPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PAWTUCKET, Rhode Island—The labor shortage in this vicinity continues, according to officials of the employment bureau. Recently, due to the students returning to school, a greater shortage than ever has been experienced. Even the farmers are sending into the cities, asking for help.

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READJUSTMENT OF THE INDUSTRIES

Difficulties in United States Being
Gradually Overcome—Import-
ance of Cooperation of Labor
and Management Pointed Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The reconstruction, or readjustment difficulties in this country are gradually being overcome. The other belligerents were prepared for after-war problems; the United States was not. Economic changes have, however, been less marked here than in the countries of the Allies, the National Industrial Conference Board points out in its report, entitled, "Problems of Industrial Readjustment in the United States."

The employment situation is becoming easier as there is a steady decline in the over-supply of Labor. In returning soldiers to civil life, the United States has been disbanding complete military units, irrespective of industrial needs. This has greatly enhanced the difficulties of getting men back into industry. It is expected that there will be more or less unemployment until prices are readjusted. Favorable factors, however, are the probability of orders from Europe, the increasing demand for automobiles, as well as such staples as boots and shoes, the continuance of the Federal Government's shipbuilding program, and good conditions in certain other trades.

The country is short over 2,000,000 workers. This, the report indicates, is a theoretical loss due to the reduction in immigration during the war. Whether this will be made up seems to depend on the attitude of foreign governments regarding emigration. Some students contend that European immigration will not be resumed for a long time on anything like a pre-war scale. In spite of unsettled political conditions in Europe and higher wages in this country, there is now going on a considerable exodus of foreigners. On account of their numbers, all English steamers are calling at French ports to land emigrants destined for continental countries.

Many women took up work in industrial plants during the war. Since then, numbers have returned to their homes and to former pursuits. There seems to be no question as to the wish to retain them in industry, for their work was satisfactory, and they displaced men only to a negligible extent. On the contrary, there appears a pronounced desire to increase their numbers to meet a predicted labor shortage.

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EMPLOYEES HAVE NAMING OF DIRECTOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—By an extension of the profit-sharing plan which has been in operation among the employees of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company for several years they will hereafter have a direct voice in the management of the company through representation on the board of directors. Miles Connors, a foreman on the street department, was nominated by the profit sharers and duly elected at the meeting of the stockholders yesterday.

Mr. Connors will have access to all the costs and profits of the company each month. He will be able to present the point of view of the employees to the management of the company and to advise the employees whom he represents, as to the attitude of the directors of the company. He will have a direct voice in the management of the company and will be consulted especially in matters affecting the interests of the employees.

Under the profit-sharing plan all employees who have been in the employ of the company for 12 months and who have proven to be temperate, energetic, honest, capable, efficient, and loyal, are eligible to share in the distribution of the profits of the company. The form of the distribution consists in the purchase for the account of each such employee, an amount of preferred stock in Massachusetts Gas Companies at the market value equal to the same percentage on the wages of the employee as the rate of the dividends paid on the stock of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company.

BONUSES FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Bonuses to meet the high cost of necessities have been given to elementary and high school teachers and principals of Chicago by the Board of Education to tide them over until a new schedule of salaries can be put into effect. The amounts of these bonuses range from \$100 to the highest paid teachers and principals to \$225 to the lowest. It is expected that a higher schedule of salaries will be adopted next January.

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PROTECTIVE UNION PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Employees of the Boston Protective Department, an insurance organization which aims to reduce fire loss by early salvage, are planning to form a union, it was said yesterday. One man was discharged, according to reports, for his activity in establishing a union organization.

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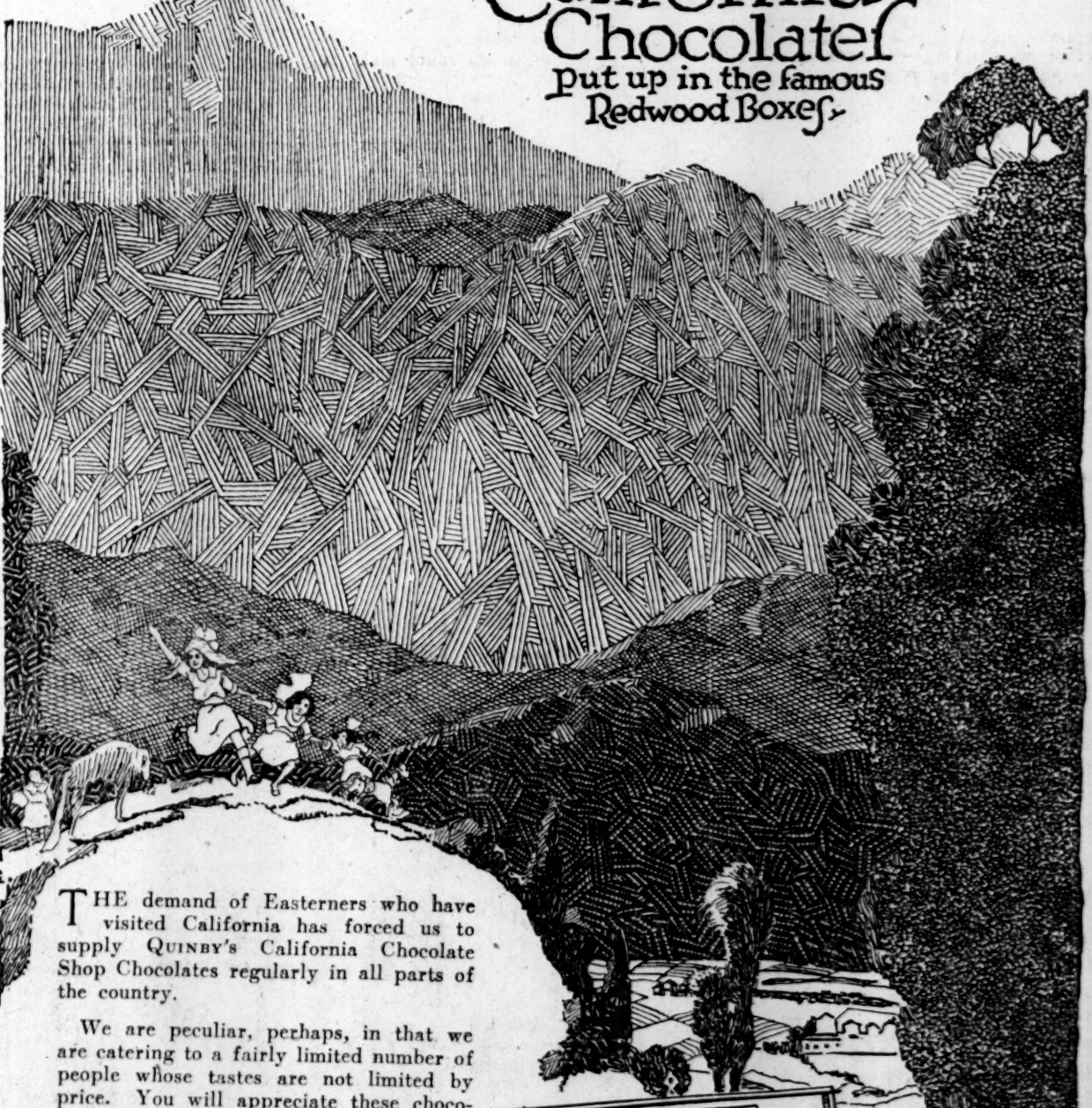
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OPERATION IN TZECH COMMERCE

Cooperative Movement Affiliated
With Central Union Numbers
About Seven Thousand Societies
and One Million Members

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The beginnings of the cooperative movement in Bohemia, writes Ferdinand Jirasek, secretary of the Tzecho-Slovak Cooperative Union and member of the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly, go back to 1848, when on the initiative of Dr. Chleborad the first consumers' society was founded in Prague. Chleborad took for its basis the Rochdale pioneers, of whom he wrote a pamphlet. The society soon had a membership of 4000. Besides selling goods, it owned a flour mill, a sawmill, tailors' shops, and several other small undertakings. The example of the Prague society was followed elsewhere, so that about 500 such societies were soon established in Bohemia. But the insistent understanding of the workmen concerning the cooperative movement, together with personal antipathy toward Dr. Chleborad, resulted in the collapse of the movement, and only a few of the societies have continued up to the present time.

The Tzech workmen then started a new campaign, leaving the cooperative movement aside, much as had been done in England, in 1828-29, when the first enthusiasm of the Rochdale pioneers broke down. But in Bohemia this period of inactivity was longer, and only in 1890 were attempts made to revive the cooperative movement which, however, were unsuccessful until 1896. In that year several productive societies were founded, composed of bakers, printers, shoemakers, bookbinders, etc., and in several towns consumers' societies were founded.

It was not until 1903 when several Socialist leaders, including Modest Jirasek, founded the first Central Workmen's Consumers Society in Prague. At first it had many difficulties to overcome, the greatest being the ignorance of the workmen.

The Prague Consumers Society was based on modern lines, partly on the Rochdale pioneers, partly on the Belgian movement and Hamann's "Production."

The chief points characterizing the society were selling to members for less than at daily prices, and adding the profits to the savings, and not paying dividends. The Prague example was soon followed in other parts of Bohemia.

In 1907 the Central Union of Cooperative Societies in Prague was founded and was followed at once by rapid development of the cooperative movement, as can be seen from the following figures:

	1908	1912
Number of societies	86	450
Membership	14,562	150,000
Korun (Kfones) Korun	7,500,000	90,000,000

All branches of the cooperative movement are affiliated to the Central Union, including about 500 consumers' societies, productive societies, housing societies, financial and farmers' societies. In the productive societies are bakeries, printers' shops, shoemakers, bookmakers and so forth. The societies are composed of workmen employed in the particular factories, and the profit is divided among members.

The housing societies being financially assisted by the State are under the building of large and small dwellings. The farmers' societies are assisting in the buying of agricultural implements, the selling of agricultural products, and so forth. At the same time they will assist by dividing the appropriated land (on April 15 the Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly passed an Act by which all estates, over 100 acres in extent, become the property of the State) which they take over from the State, and divide either cooperatively or lease to agricultural laborers.

entitles them to free advice, sending of delegates, etc.
During the war a special aid fund was started to assist any societies in financial difficulties. This fund has about 100,000 korun, societies having to pay into it a sum the amount of which was fixed according to their balance sheet. As the societies maintained themselves fairly well, this fund has not yet been touched.

A tendency has been showing itself lately to amalgamate small consumers' societies with large district societies. This had already happened in Brno (Brunn), where two large societies and several small ones were amalgamated in one, having about 20,000 members and a turnover of 40,000,000 korun in 45 selling shops. In Plzen (Pilsen) also six consumers' societies were amalgamated in one, the turnover of which is now 2,000,000 korun monthly. In Prague there is the Central Consumers Society, the turnover of which is 2,000,000 korun. The aim of the managing directors is that there should be the smallest number of societies possible.

Taking Over Estates
Owing to the socialistic tendency, there have recently been created productive and agricultural societies which are to take over the management of the expropriated landed estates. In all, about 3,000,000 hectares of land in Tzecho-Slovakia are to be expropriated. Of the previously mentioned agricultural societies there are already about 150 in existence, and their number should soon reach the figure of 500.

During the war the consumers' societies have proved their ability to supply and distribute food and have gained the sympathy of the public and of official institutions. Great interest is now being taken in the cooperative movement so that the number of societies affiliated to the Central Union during this year will attain the figure of 600 with a membership of 250,000 and a turnover of 150,000,000 to 200,000,000 korun. During the late Austrian régime the cooperative societies were ignored, but now, thanks to the action of the food ministry, they have every opportunity of developing.

Immediately after the creation of the Central Union in 1909, a Wholesale Society of the Cooperative Societies in Prague was created. At first it had many difficulties to overcome, but its importance increased. During the war the society did not have the approval of the late Austrian Government, but after the revolution of Oct. 28, the Tzecho-Slovak Wholesale Society became a semi-official distributing office of food, supplying about 1,200,000 workmen and employees.

How great was the growth of the wholesale society during the last few years may be judged from the following figures:

	1912	1913
Turnover in 1912	3,126,463 korun	
1913	4,205,671 korun	
1917	9,553,728 korun	
1918	33,323,525 korun	
1919	89,725,276 korun	

It is expected that during this year the turnover will be about 220,000,000 to 250,000,000 korun.

About 1,000,000 Members
The Wholesale Society has bought a great factory where several foodstuffs will be manufactured. Moreover it owns, apart from the central storehouse, three others in Prague, two in Plzen and Hradec Kralove, and several others are to follow. The Wholesale Society issues a paper, Zpravodaj, giving information regarding the fluctuation of prices, etc.

Such in rough outline is the history and activity of the cooperative societies affiliated to the Central Union of the Tzecho-Slovak Cooperative Societies in Prague. On the whole, as can be seen from the above-stated facts, the cooperative movement is highly developed, numbering about 7000 societies and about 1,000,000 members.

The nationalization of great industrial enterprises will give the cooperative societies new tasks to which, it is hoped, they will prove equal. The Tzecho-Slovak cooperative movement, which is organized on a solid basis, and is directed on socialistic lines, has a great future.

MAKING SEA CHARTS AGREE
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The International Hydrographic Conference has concluded its labors, and the understanding arrived at will have the effect of bringing the charts and hydrographic publications of all maritime nations into a closer agreement, to the great advantage of seamen generally. It is hoped that one important outcome of the conference will be the establishment of an independent international hydrographic bureau which will watch over the interests of hydrography generally, co-ordinating the work of all hydrographic services, and giving special attention to matters in connection with hydrography and its allied subjects, which require closer study than can usually be undertaken by any one hydrographic office with its pressure of daily work.

HOW SPAIN REGARDS THE NEW MINISTRY

Spanish Newspapers Comment
on the De Toca Government
—Datist Paper, La Epoca,
Is Sympathetic

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain
MADRID, Spain.—In the peculiar circumstances of the case, the comments of the Spanish newspapers on the establishment of the present Sanchez de Toca Government, as a surprise solution of the most difficult crisis, are specially interesting. It is a Conservative government, pure and simple, and in a manner might be said to be a sort of legitimate successor of the Maura Ministry; but while Mr. Maura was reactionary in the extreme, he was known at the very outset that the whole tendency of Sanchez de Toca would be the reverse, while it quickly became apparent, after he had been sworn in as president of the Council, that he would exert himself vigorously toward placating the Left. The critics of the Right were therefore in the difficult position of dealing with a Conservative government that meant to be as democratic as it could or dared to be, while the critics of the Left were suspicious and doubtful, and felt that anyhow this could not be the real thing. The result was that for the most part a government that meant as well as any that has come to power in recent times, whether its prospects were good or bad, had few enthusiastic friends.

As was to be expected, the Conservative organ, La Epoca, reflecting the views of Mr. Dato, whose nominee Sanchez de Toca virtually is, though he seems to be going much farther toward conciliating democracy and taking the Conservatives with him than Mr. Dato himself would or could have done, is kindest to the new Ministry, and it severely reproves the popular daily picture and political paper, A. B. C., for the virulence of its attack upon it. La Epoca makes reference to the appeal of the Minister of the Interior to the patriotism of the press, and scolds A. B. C. for the violence of the passions it exhibited in the previous five days of crisis, urging that the cause of public order could gain little if all possible help was to be given to the Maurists and nothing but hostility extended to the Conservatives. Calm and impartial opinion, it said, would judge upon the conduct of all.

Aspirations Not Fully Satisfied
El Diario Universal, the organ of the Count de Romanones, is also moderate in its judgments and not discouraging. It says that the solution of the crisis has been received favorably, and it is logical that that should be the case because the new government signifies a rectification of the policy which had been followed. This does not mean, however, that the new Ministry completely satisfies the aspirations and desires of the country. Meditation and calm study of the serious national political problems will indicate more clearly than hitherto the road to their solution.

La Accion, the organ of the Maurists, says that it does not believe that this government will have any long duration, and it imagines that it is only a case of a provisional government formed with the object of constituting Parliament. On the whole public opinion was showing itself indifferent and distrustful, and if this government were to capture popular sentiment, it would have to govern with much tact, ability, and earnestness.

The Republican journal, El Pais, is quite interesting, disapproving as it does, not only of the new government, or rather doubting it, but of the attitude of the monarchical Liberals forming the right section of the united Left, and the Reformists with them, who exerted so much pressure upon the Maurist Government and brought about its fall. Every one lamented the lack of public opinion, of sensibility in the public conscience, of energy, and vitality. Why had Spain been neutral? Because she had not been able to be anything else! There was danger on all sides of egoism, pettiness, and vulgarity. The Left had lost their opportunity. They were hoping to get into power in October or November, but the world was moving faster than it used to do in 1914, and it was probable that in the autumn it would be too late. They must make haste.

Severe Socialist Criticism
The Socialist organ, El Socialista, is also severe in its criticism of the new government. It says that Clero-Maurism is banished from power, repudiated almost unanimously by every class of Spain except the reactionary and capitalist groups. But the new Ministry is a government of "caciques," and in it plutocracy and caciquism were found to be admirably represented. The implacable hostility of the Spanish proletariat would be soothed, however, if the government set itself to the reestablishment of normal conditions, the restoration of peace and tranquillity, and of the political liberties that have been suppressed in regions like Catalonia.

El Liberal says that at the finish all sections had been recognizing their failures, and the only possible governmental combination had been made. As the chief of the Conservatives was unable to take office, the cabinet had devolved naturally upon Sanchez de Toca.

GREAT EXPANSION OF FRENCH AFRICA

French Press Welcomes Agreement Giving France a Part
of Togoland and Kameruns

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—The French press has welcomed with great satisfaction the new partition of territories in West Africa, by which France acquires a large part of Togoland, and five-sixths of the Kameruns. This agreement, which was directly inspired by Henry-Simon, Minister for the Colonies, was ratified by the Supreme Council of the Allies, and marks an important date in the history of the colonial expansion of France, as it signifies nothing less than the completion of French Equatorial Africa. However, if France thus acquires new and considerable advantages, she also contracts certain important duties which she cannot neglect if she wishes to carry out her task of colonization to perfection.

Opening to Interior
Until the conclusion of this agreement, the vast French domain extending from the Congo to Tchad and to the mountains of Bakou, was deprived of all issue to the outside world. On the Atlantic coast it possessed no natural port which could communicate easily with the interior, whilst the territories of the Tchad could only communicate with the exterior by the British railway of Benoué. It was inevitable that under such defective conditions, the normal development of the colony should have been considerably delayed. However, thanks to the terms of the new agreement, one may predict a rapid and marvelous expansion of those vast territories. By the addition of the Kameruns, new French Equatorial Africa acquired a territorial expansion of 500,000 square kilometers, provided with a large, quasi-natural port, Douala, which the Germans had in great part organized. Two railway lines already exist, one of which, following the N'gou Valley and measuring in 1914, 175 kilometers, forms the inevitable starting point of the future trans-equatorial system which will furnish the Tchad with a direct and rapid access to the sea, and permit the exportation of the incalculable riches of the region, for, in what concerns its natural products and possibilities, French Equatorial Africa may in many ways be compared to Brazil.

However, as has been said, by the very fact of acquiring these advantages, France contracts certain duties which, as the French press very wisely points out, should be thoroughly comprehended by the people, if they wish to benefit fully by their new colony.

CONFERENCE IN STEEL INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Representatives of the producers and users of structural steel met in conference in Melbourne recently to standardize structural steel sections in Australia. The outcome has been successful. The chairman of the conference pointed out that it was intended to reduce the number of sections that users of structural steel demanded of the makers, thus enabling a supply of steel to be obtained at a cheaper rate and helping to make Australia self-supporting not only in steel production but in all production. Standardization has been the making of the steel industry in the United States and Germany. As a result of the conference, it is announced that a series of structural shapes has been defined, which will enable the manufacturers to meet practically the whole requirements of the Commonwealth.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR FORECASTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—New Zealand's brilliant soldier, Brigadier-General Richardson, amazed the members of the New Zealand Club recently when he described how marvelously accurate were the British forecasts in 1912 of the world war.

General Richardson attended secret and confidential lectures given to officers attending the British staff college. They were old that as soon as the Kiel Canal had been deepened Germany would find some pretext for war with France, probably in the autumn of 1914 or in the early spring of 1915. The French Army would fall back, also the British Army if it was in France, and Paris might be captured by the Germans, but the fall of the capital would not end the war. If Britain were to maintain an army of 1,000,000 men conscription would be necessary.

The lecturer also stated that the German fleet would not seek a decisive combat with the British until it had thinned down the British fleet by mines and submarines. Germany hoped to sink one British ship a week by these agencies, and then to strike, say in 12 months from the declaration of war.

BETTER ROADS DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—At a meeting with Governor R. Livingston Beechman, at his home here, prominent officials and citizens of this section of Rhode Island voiced an agitation for better roads by the Newport Improvement Society, demanding 20 miles of reconstructed state road within a year. At the last session of the General Assembly, about \$1,000,000 was passed for the use of the State Board of Public Roads in building new roads and reconstructing others, but very little of that sum has been used as yet.

Germany's Inhumanity
The decision of the conference not to restore her colonies to Germany was in a large measure prompted by the inhumanity shown by Germany toward the natives, who were ruled with a barbarity which surpasses all imagination. By choosing France to be the protector of the oppressed populations, the conference proved its trust in the French colonial system, and it is this very trust which imposes certain fundamental duties upon the whole French Nation, the first of which is that of developing the economic resources of the country. In order to encourage this, the French Parliament

must spare no efforts to help local administration and private initiative energetically to pursue the exploitation of the different sources of wealth, whilst also abolishing the deplorable system of narrow protection by which free access to French possessions has been denied to the commerce of other nations, a measure which alone will insure to the colonial empire of France the prosperity and expansion to which it has a right.

NOTED CHIEF JUSTICE RETIRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Sir Samuel Griffith, chief justice of the High Court of Australia, has retired from his high position, after nearly 16 years as chief justice. As distinguished Queensland statesman and chief justice he was associated in marked degree with the development of the great northern State, and with the coming of federation he was one of those who framed the Australian Constitution. All Australians will be glad that one of the greatest figures in the history of the Commonwealth will not be altogether lost to view as Sir Samuel Griffith has stated that he hopes to be able, now that he is no longer bound by the trammels of judicial office, to make occasional contributions to the solution of the social problems with which Australia is confronted.

SHIPBUILDING TO CONTINUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORTLAND, Maine.—Even though government contracts have been completed in the several shipyards which were started because of war emergencies, it appears that the industry is not to idle here. Announcement is now made that the Russell Shipbuilding Yards at East Deering will continue construction of wooden craft and is negotiating to build a number for private concerns. The keel for the first of several has already been laid and it is expected the vessel will be ready for launching by Dec. 1.

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

ARGUMENTS HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Is Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Hearings on the suits of the Board of Trustees of the Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors, resumed before a master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, the Christian Science Monitor gives below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY
Room 424, Court House, Boston,
Sept. 11, 1919.

Mr. Whipple—May it please Your Honor, with Mr. Thompson's permission I would like to offer a suggestion regarding the production of certain authorities or cases which have been mentioned, and if Governor Bates will give me his attention, at his convenience, I should like to make known to him the request.

Mr. Bates—Excuse me.
Mr. Whipple—In Governor Bates' argument he laid down the proposition that the trustees of a charitable trust could not resign or create a vacancy by resignation. I asked him at the time if he would cite the authorities for such a position as that. He said there were authorities but he would stop at the moment to recite them to the court.

The Master—Didn't he tell us they were in his brief?

Mr. Whipple—He did say that, and he would refer to them later, I remember. He did not refer to them later, and although he read many of the opinions which state elementary principles of law, he did not refer to those cases. That evening we telephoned to his office to ask that we be given some of those cases upon the authority of which that proposition was considered to rest, and we were told that they were so busy in conference that they could not give them to us at the time. I think I am right in that statement, Mr. Whittington? I understand that not even yet has their been filed, but that it is in course of preparation, and as a basis the relevant provisions of the law which were filed on the first day of the argument. Now, it is not possible for us to reply to that legal proposition unless we have this citation of authorities, and I utterly fail to see why there should be this secrecy with regard to cases which are considered to support that proposition. Is it fear that the analysis of the cases won't do it? Why shouldn't we have a statement of the cases now? Why withhold them? Because they cannot hope to mislead this court as to what the law of this Commonwealth is.

Mr. Bates—May it please the Court, and not supposed that there was any question in regard to the fact that in the case of a public charity, created by an instrument, if the instrument itself does not provide for resignation, there can be no resignation except through the consent of a court record having jurisdiction. We have several citations on that matter, and I will be very glad to furnish Mr. Whipple with them. I did not, however, have time to do so, but I have telephoned the office as he has, that he had telephoned for them. It is the first time it has come to my attention. All of my memoranda and notes are at the office, but I am not able to furnish you with those memoranda by 2 o'clock. I would have wished them to you before had I known that you were anxious about them.

Mr. Whipple—I asked you for them when you were arguing, and you told over them in that way that I indicated. Now, I may be called upon to commence my argument before 3 o'clock. It seems strange, with the force you have here, that you did not get sooner than 2 o'clock the citations of these cases which you state this very elementary principle of law—a principle which, I must say, I never heard of, outside of legal corporations. We cannot have any authority for that proposition, and you think is so simple, although we are entirely familiar with these elementary principles which you took from opinions, which appear to be very creditable, but which are very elementary to lawyers.

Mr. Bates—Thank you very much; that is the most fundamentally elementary of them all, the one which you know nothing about, but which will furnish you the law on some of the points now and 2 o'clock.

The Master—Sometime between now and 2 o'clock?

Mr. Bates—Yes, sir.

The Master—You will send over and then, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—Yes, sir.

The Master—That will be the best I think.

Mr. Bates—Yes. They are mixed up, but I am sure where the citations are, and I think I can put my hand on them.

Mr. Whipple—Aren't they on your desk?

Mr. Bates—I had them in the argument, but probably you noticed, as I know, my memoranda were sent to the reporters, and I lost them.

Mr. Whipple—How about your brief?

Mr. Bates—And as those memoranda

are mixed up, it will not be perfectly easy to find them.

Mr. Whipple—How about your brief?

Mr. Bates—That we will let you have as soon as possible. But our requests for findings indicate the line of the brief absolutely; our argument indicates the authorities.

Mr. Whipple—It may indicate them, but it does not cite them.

Mr. Bates—You certainly are not in the dark.

Mr. Whipple—I am very much in the dark as to those authorities.

Mr. Bates—I had to begin my argument before I had seen any of your papers, your brief, or heard your argument; you certainly have an advantage and you ought not to complain.

The Master—On the point to which Mr. Whipple refers, you did not indicate the authorities specifically in your argument, and you did not cite the particular cases.

Mr. Bates—I will see that Your Honor has them.

The Master—And I do not find them in the requests for findings and rulings. They may be there, but I have not seen them.

Mr. Bates—I will see that Your Honor has them.

Mr. Thompson—I do not like to interfere in this discussion, but it has occurred to me while the gentlemen were talking that it is possible what Governor Bates has in mind are the well-known cases which hold that in a private trust where an accounting is necessary, the trustee cannot have his resignation accepted until his accounts have been filed and allowed. If that is what he has in mind, perhaps Mr. Whipple would not be so anxious to know it.

Mr. Bates—That is not what I have in mind, Your Honor. I have in mind the case of a public charity, where, of course, the beneficiary can only be represented by the state through the attorney-general, and where he must come into court and assent, and the court gives its consent, before there can be any resignation accepted.

Mr. Whipple—Cases of municipal corporations and other such corporations.

Mr. Bates—No, a public charity is what I am talking about.

Mr. Whipple—Well, we shall undoubtedly in time get these mysterious authorities. Perhaps if you are so familiar with them you could name one of the cases, give us the name, and we could be looking it up. It is such a familiar principle of law, the case deciding it ought to be at your tongue's end, and not lost in the shuffle of your notes.

Closing Argument on Behalf of Defendant Dittmore, by William C. Thompson, Esq., Continued.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor please, before proceeding with the development of the argument which I was endeavoring to address to you yesterday, about the application of Article XXIV, Section 6, to proceedings under Article I, Section 5, I should like to go back a moment and read into the record two cases which are not on the brief, which I propose to submit to Your Honor, and which appear to me to be valuable on the point that the settlor of a charitable trust or any other trust, private or public, cannot after the settlement has been fully executed alter or remove it in any respect.

The first of the cases is the case of Sewell v. Roberts, 115 Mass. 262.

That was a private trust, but I see no ground for distinction so far as the principle is concerned, between private and public trusts. I will content myself with reading the head note and a portion of the remarks of the judge who spoke for the Court, into the record.

The Master—Let us see if I cannot put those on your brief at the appropriate place, or on your request for rulings.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Straw—It is cited on our brief, if Your Honor please.

Mr. Thompson—Perhaps after I have read them I can indicate which of the requests for rulings of law they belong to. The first head note is as follows:

"A voluntary settlement fully executed cannot be revoked or altered by a second settlement of the same property, in the absence of any provision in the deed of settlement reserving such power to the settlor."

Mr. Justice Morton, speaking for the Court, on page 272 said:

"There is much apparent conflict in the numerous decisions upon this subject, but the rule is well settled upon the weight of the authorities that where the conveyance is fully executed and the trust perfectly created, the settlement cannot be revoked or altered by a second settlement of the same property, in the absence of any provisions giving the settlor the power to do so. The decisions in this State are uniform to this effect."

Another is Thorp v. Lund, 227 Mass. 474. The first paragraph of the head note is as follows:

"A voluntary deed of trust, signed and sealed by the settlor and delivered to the trustee therein named together with certain bonds and stocks to be held in accordance with its terms, which contain no condition as to its taking effect and no power of revocation, although not acknowledged or recorded, cannot be revoked or modified by the settlor, and a second deed of trust executed by the settlor attempting to change the terms of the first deed is of no effect."

Mr. Chief Justice Rugg, speaking for the Court said, at page 476:

"Although the trust was voluntarily established, it could not be revoked or modified by the settlor in the absence of reservation to that effect."

There is one other case, Stone v. Hackett, 12 Gray, 227.

There the settlor—sometimes the word used in these cases is "settlor" and sometimes "settlor." I think the old English term is "settlor"—the settlor transferred certain shares upon trusts that the dividends were to be

paid to him during his lifetime, and at his death the stock to go to certain charitable societies, reserving the power of revoking or modifying the trust. He did not execute the power of revocation or modification of the trusts, and the Court upheld the settlement against the widow claiming a distributive share. Mr. Justice Bigelow, speaking for the Court, said:

"The principle is now well established and uniformly acted on by courts of chancery, that a voluntary gift or conveyance of property in trust, when fully completed and executed, will be regarded as valid, and its provisions will be enforced and carried into effect against all persons except creditors or bona fide purchasers without notice. It is certainly true that a court of equity will lend no assistance toward perfecting a voluntary contract or agreement for the creation of a trust, nor regard it as binding as long as it remains executory. But it is equally true that if such an agreement or contract be executed by a conveyance of property in trust, so that nothing remains to be done by the grantor or donor to complete the transfer of title, the relation of trustee and cestui que trust is deemed to be established, and the equitable rights and interests arising out of the conveyance, though made without consideration, will be enforced in chancery."

There are many other cases to that effect. We have not taken pains to get a complete list of them because we felt that the principle was thoroughly established, but it won't do us harm to have those three cases should be cited under the seventh, eighth and ninth requests for rulings of law, beginning on page 2 of the memorandum of requests.

Then, also, by way of going back for a moment, before proceeding with the present line of thought, I want for a moment to analyze the term "acquiescence," which I intended to do and overlooked in the course of my argument. It has made a great deal of talk in this case on all sides. It seems to me very important that of real acquiescence, which is legally important, should be distinguished from that counterfeit which often is invoked where the reality does not exist.

I take it acquiescence means a state of mind; it means a conscious acceptance, or a conscious purpose, the conscious acceptance of certain ideas, and the acceptance of them as shown by the conduct, by abstention from certain lines of conduct and by taking other lines of conduct.

Now, that is rather an abstract way of stating it, but we have a perfect illustration in this case of real acquiescence and of its counterfeit. When Mrs. Eddy, with full knowledge that it was illegal to permit the fifth trustee to take or receive title to real estate or to the business of the trustees under the deed of Sept. 1, 1892, when she proceeded to act on that view which had been suggested to her by Mr. Elder, her action by numerous subsequent conveyances, in all of which she recognized the distinction, without saying in some cases that she recognized it and in other cases saying that she did, may be treated as legal acquiescence, because it is conduct which is consistent with the view, and which is taken with knowledge that the view exists.

Now, contrast that with the supposed acquiescence of Mrs. Eddy in the new by-law contained in the twenty-ninth and subsequent editions, where the words "by a majority vote or request of Mrs. Eddy" were substituted for the words "by a majority vote or the consent of Mrs. Eddy." If it should appear, as I think it has been shown here, that Mrs. Eddy was not aware that the change had been made, then the fact that she generally indorsed subsequent editions of the By-Laws could not be taken as the slightest evidence of acquiescence in any legal sense of the term, in any significant or operative sense of the term. You cannot acquiesce in something of which you are ignorant, which you do not realize the existence of.

Now, there is a third illustration that has popped up in this case, which is significant. We have heard a great deal of acquiescence by members of the Church, and by First Members and by the Board of Directors, in their various interpretations of various deeds. Now, if the persons whose acquiescence is relied upon here to fix a construction upon any written instrument or instruments were not, when doing or abstaining from doing the acts which are relied upon to show acquiescence in the belief—did not have, while doing or not doing those things, the belief that they were interpreting the document, but supposed that they had a right to alter the document, and were not conscious of any attempt to find out what Mrs. Eddy's original meaning was and carry that out, but they had a right and she had a right to alter her pleasure her original meaning as expressed in some original document, then the fact that no objection was made to alterations or to changes or to lines of conduct has not the slightest tendency to show acquiescence in an interpretation of an original document—the interpretation of an intention supposed to exist at a past time, and not a change after it had once been expressed in the document.

That is perhaps too elementary to take Your Honor's time with, and yet it had occurred to me in listening to Governor Bates that the two ideas of acquiescence, the real acquiescence and its counterfeit, were used interchangeably here, and that unless the distinction was observed fallacious results might be reached.

I also want to go back for one other purpose. I said in my introduction that Mr. Bates, in his argument, and the directors of some of them in their testimony, had agreed that Mr. Dittmore's charges, specific charges against the trustees, not charges ex-

actly, but desires for reform in various particulars, were true and important. I did not at that time, speaking by way of introduction, read any testimony or cite any testimony. It seems to me that, although I intend to take the matter up later, I ought before going further to call Your Honor's attention to two or three very significant places in the testimony and get them into the record at this point.

The first that I desire to read—they are very brief and won't take long—is from Mr. Merritt's testimony on page 617 of the record. I was asking Mr. Merritt about Mr. Dittmore's specific attempts at reform in the publishing house, and whether he had brought those matters to the attention of his brother directors, and the testimony was as follows:

"Q. Now, you had no doubt that Mr. Dittmore did sincerely believe that if some of these recommendations which he suggested were adopted, money might be saved to The Mother Church—you thought that he believed that, didn't you? A. I thought he believed it."

"Q. Yes. Now, it turned out that Mr. Dittmore's difficulty with the Publishing Society was more than a mere abstract question of supervision or control, didn't it? A. Oh, yes."

And then:

"Q. Now, you have heard Mr. Eustace testify, in regard to Mr. Dittmore's manner with him, that he found him, although vigorous, an honorable opponent. Would you agree to that? A. Oh, yes."

And the following from Mr. Neal's testimony, pages 678 and 679. One of Mr. Dittmore's specific difficulties was with the treasurer's office and not with the trustees at all, and I asked Mr. Neal:

"Q. Have you ever made any criticism of the way in which the treasurer's office is run? A. I think I have."

And then:

"Q. You were on a committee with Mr. Dittmore, weren't you, for a number of years, to look after the affairs of the Publishing Society? A. We were on a number of years; we were on some time."

"Q. And during that time did you and Mr. Dittmore investigate some of the finances of the Publishing Society? A. We did."

"Q. And did you investigate the question of the discharge of employees somewhat? A. I think we did."

"Q. Yes. And did you investigate other details of the business management of the Publishing Society? A. Yes, sir."

I skip a question.

"Q. Did Mr. Dittmore make any reports of those investigations? A. I don't remember."

"Q. Did he make a report on the matter of periodicals? A. Yes."

"Q. Did he collect an amount of evidence in those discharges of employees of the trustees, in the shape of letters and statements from people? A. I don't know about that."

"Q. Did he at any time? A. I don't know."

"Q. After you were on the committee? Don't you remember his presenting them at one time to the Board of Directors, reading a number of letters that he had obtained, and stating what they were—the discharges of various people? A. I believe he did."

"Q. Yes. And did he also make certain criticisms to the directors of the financial standing and the losses sustained by The Monitor? A. He did."

"Q. And present certain figures about circulation, tending to show how money could be saved? A. He did."

"Q. . . . Didn't he say to you, when the question of the discharge of three trustees came up—did not he always urge the discharge of three trustees; that was his idea, that they ought all three to go together? A. I don't know about what he always did, but he did at the end, yes."

"Q. And the other directors thought they had better go one at a time? A. That is so."

"Q. Now, when he was urging the discharge of all three, or any one of the trustees—I don't care whether it was all three or one—didn't he say that it would be a good thing not merely to base the discharge on the ground that they would not subordinate themselves to the directors sufficiently, but also on the charge that they had maladministered their trust, in a money sense, that is, they had not handled the trust right—in substance; that he had obtained, and stating what he said? A. I think so."

Now, I call Your Honor's special attention to what follows:

"Q. And isn't this the fact that the other directors did not agree with him on that? A. No."

"Q. Then 'can you explain to me why it is that in this elaborate statement of charges of Judge Smith against these trustees there is not one word about the mismanagement financially, or the discharge of employees, or any of those tangible, practical matters that Mr. Dittmore had worked up? A. The I don't know."

That I think, for present purposes, and until we get into a more elaborate discussion of the real motives of these directors and their conduct toward Mr. Dittmore and toward Mr. Rowlands and toward everybody else with whom they were brought in contact, will be sufficient to give at least prima facie proof or weight to the statement that I made in my introduction.

Now I pass back to the argument that I was making about Article XXIV, Section 6, and about the proper construction that should be put upon it—namely, that Mrs. Eddy intended the action of that Finance Committee should be a condition precedent to a trial and discharge of an individual director by the majority.

I may say in dealing with an earlier proposition that the by-law which applied was the by-law of the twenty-eighth edition. I meant not to say that Mrs. Eddy intended that the directors should not give a trial and hearing, but rather that they should, and that she should act as a reviewing or appellate authority to be sure that prejudice and unfairness had not crept into the proceedings, as they might well be expected to where the accusing and trying body were the same. I did not mean to indicate that under that by-law a trial and hearing were dispensed with merely because the decision could be revoked if Mrs. Eddy did not consent.

Now, the construction of Article XXIV, Section 6, for which I contend is required by common sense, natural justice and the letter and spirit of the tenets and By-Laws as a whole and of particular provisions in the same connection in pari materia for, first, while this particular construction for which Mr. Dittmore contends leaves the actual dismissal of a director to the majority, under Art. I, Section 5, it effectually prevents injustice, which was certain to result if the power of the majority over the minority were left entirely uncontrolled. It does not need to be stressed, it seems to me, that where you give this very delicate power to a majority of a deliberative body to dismissions of its members, you at least have the danger of injustice, and that that danger is greater or less in accordance with the natural tendencies and instincts and experience and judgment and common sense of the persons composing the board. It is possible that a person who has common sense, as Mrs. Eddy had, should not have realized that fact, and is it possible that she should not have seen that if she did not put some check upon the proceedings of a majority under that provision, she would destroy the very purpose of having the Board of Directors at all—namely, that every man should express his opinion honestly and fearlessly and candidly and sincerely, without the ulterior thought that if his opinion happened to differ from that of a majority he might be elected and thus lose all future chance for doing any service to the Church?

It is a pretty common trait of human nature that if men have to get on together they will establish some modus vivendi, they will find a way to do it. If they do not have to get on, if the majority realize that there is always an easy way out of a continued difference of opinion or conflict of judgment, that easy way becomes more and more attractive to them. That is so plain and so clear that it is hardly conceivable that Mrs. Eddy should not have realized it. And that is the reason why she made deviation from the test, and it is why she put into the hands of this disinterested board this power and duty to visit and admonish before the power of discharge on the part of the directors could exist. She did not give to the Finance Committee the power to discharge—that is not the point; she put a visit and admonition by them, which they need not perform unless they thought the occasion warranted it, a condition precedent to any trial and any action and discharge by the discharging body, under Article I, Section 5.

Now, the tenets and By-Laws are full of provisions inculcating principles wholly inconsistent with unfairness, injustice, or hard feeling between Christian Scientists, or between Christian Scientists and their fellow men. They are so full of such provisions, general in form, and also particular, as to make it overwhelmingly clear that Mrs. Eddy in this strikingly important situation could not have overlooked those principles and the necessity for those principles, which she laid down in the case of the humblest member of her church.

Now, take first the general provisions of the By-Laws and tenets in regard to fair dealing, justice, and squareness, in dealing with your fellowmen. Start with the tenets. What are they beyond a statement of the simplest elements of Christianity? That is all. It is Christianity boiled down to its lowest terms. Now, it hardly needs in the twentieth century here in this court, an elaborate argument to show that one of the fundamental principles of Christianity is that fair dealing and honesty and squareness and lack of prejudice should characterize the relations of men with one another.

In Article I, Section 1, she inculcates the need of a "mental atmosphere" promoting "health and holiness." She constantly refers to the Bible, as well as to Science and Health, as containing the standard of morals binding upon Christian Scientists.

Article VIII, Section 1, contains a striking statement.

Article VIII, Section 26, enforces that; and similar pronouncements are found in Article XI, Section 3; Article XXIV, Section 5, itself, which enjoins "Wisdom, economy, and brotherly love."

Now, there is your general foundation indicating the general attitude of mind of Mrs. Eddy toward all questions of fair dealing between Christian Scientists.

Let us add now the particular provisions which have a more striking connection to the point now in issue. They are the provisions of Article I, Section 9; Article XII, Sections 1, 5, 6, 7, and 10; Article XII, Sections 1 and 2; Article XXII, Section 7; and Article XXXV, Section 3.

With Your Honor's permission I will review briefly those articles, because together they make an impressive wall against the suggestion and the argument made here that Mrs. Eddy intended to confer arbitrary and

uncontrolled power upon a majority of the directors.

I have no doubt that Mr. Bates, with his intimacy with the directors and with the domination of one of his partners a member of the Church—may have a closer knowledge of Christian Science than I can pretend to have. But I confess to some surprise that he stood here arguing that Mrs. Eddy stood for arbitrary power against all the tendencies of the age, against all the tendencies of human nature which have been struggling for generations to get rid of it; and that he should be the spokesman of Mrs. Eddy on that proposition seems to me at least to raise a doubt whether he was speaking her real views.

Article I, Section 9, after emphasizing the importance of law in church government, and of a strict compliance with the tenets and By-Laws on the part of all the church officers, deals in the concluding paragraph with a failure on the part of the Christian Science Board of Directors as a body—not individually, but as a body—to fulfill its duty under the By-Laws, and provides that on complaint—note the word "complaint," sir—of any member of the Church, or of Mrs. Eddy herself, to the clerk, against the Board of Directors, there shall be—what? There shall be a finding—a very significant word, if Your Honor please—a word indicating familiarity with the orderly processes by which law and fact are determined in Anglo-Saxon communities. There shall be a finding whether the complaint is—what? Valid. And if valid, the directors shall resign, or perform their functions faithfully, and failing this, Mrs. Eddy shall appoint five suitable members of this Church to fill the vacancy."

Now, here you have an elaborate provision in the By-Laws dealing with dereliction of duty on the part of the directors as a whole, and when that is charged—and it may be by any member of the Church or by Mrs. Eddy herself—there shall be a complaint to the clerk—that is, a notice, statement of the particular charges—there shall be a finding, and the finding shall determine whether the charges are valid. It is going a long way to contend that Mrs. Eddy, who was so careful to adopt all the formalities and even the technical expressions of the law in dealing with deviation from duty on the part of all the directors, should have been willing to abandon them all entirely and prefer arbitrary and uncontrolled power when dealing with the dereliction of duty on the part of the individual directors.

The Master—That is Art. I, Sect. 9?

Mr. Thompson—Art. I, Sect. 9.

Mr. Streeter—The last paragraph on page 29 of this edition of the Manual.

Mr. Thompson—It is an exceedingly important provision if one is trying to reach the truth here not by the literal interpretation of particular provisions torn from their context, but by that solid method which consists in analyzing all the provisions bearing upon the point and reaching the conclusion as to the real prevailing intent of the person who is responsible for the instrument.

The Master—What I was looking for is the exact wording about the finding.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, you will find it there.

The Master—"And the complaint be found valid"; you read it "if valid," I think.

Mr. Thompson—I was not attempting to quote it directly. I said, "There shall be a finding if the complaint is valid"; the quotation is on the word "valid."

The Master—And a finding.

Mr. Thompson—The finding is to determine whether the complaint is valid, and for no other purpose.

The Master—Who is going to make the finding?

Mr. Thompson—I am coming to that in a moment, sir. I was not going to leave the analysis without discussing that point. "She shall appoint five other members." This shows that in Mrs. Eddy's deliberate judgment the only valid ground for dismissing all the directors was a failure to comply with the tenets and By-Laws; and that in such case justice required a formal "complaint"; that such complaint should be presented to the disinterested official, namely, the clerk; and that he should find it "valid," even if she herself were the complainant, or else that the Committee on Business, established by Article XXIV, Section 6, should act as judges.

There is a doubt as to the tribunal which was to act as the judge, whether the clerk or the Committee on Business, but it is clear that one or the other in her mind was to act as the judge. It is possible to interpret this that the clerk of the church should act like the clerk of the court, merely as the administrative officer, and receive the complaint, and keep it properly open to the inspection of all parties, that the decision should be made—the judicial tribunal should be the Committee on Business.

The Master—The Committee on—

Mr. Thompson—Business, established by Article XXIV, Section 6. Would Your Honor look at that before I proceed?

Mr. Streeter—Page 29.

The Master—It is not called "Committee on Business" there, is it?

Mr. Thompson—I think so. Article XXIV, Section 6.

Mr. Streeter—Page 77 of the Manual.

Mr. Thompson—If there is any doubt about these matters—

The Master—Committee on Finance, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson—No. Article XXIV, Section 6, I will read it to you.

The Master—I have Article XXIV, Section 6, before me, and that talks about "Committee on Finance."

Mr. Thompson—Yes. I have the wrong citation here.

The Master—Committee on Business is Section 9.

Mr. Thompson—Section 9. I have given you the wrong section, that is all.

Mr. Streeter—This is Section 6 under Article XXIV.

der Article XXIV. It is at the bottom of page 77.

The Master—That talks about the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Thompson—Yes. Section 9 is the one. My reference is wrong; it was a stenographer's error. Section 9.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors shall elect annually a Committee on Business which shall consist of not less than three loyal members of The Mother Church, who shall transact promptly and efficiently such business as Mrs. Eddy, the directors or the Committee on Publication shall commit to it," and so on.

I mention it because it is possible that she intended that committee to be the judicial tribunal. It is equally possible that she intended the clerk. The significant point is that she did not intend the Board of Directors as a whole to be the judges when they were complained against by herself or a member.

The Master—That hardly seems possible, does it?

...material, because we are not dealing with a complaint made against the whole Board of Directors; we are dealing with a complaint made against one director, and if I can show that there is an analogous case she intended to have a trial and a hearing. It is an argument that she intended the same thing in this case, and we shall find that in this case the difficulty in getting that hearing, which occurs from the omission of important phraseology here, does not exist. The difficulty Your Honor points out does not exist in Article I, Section 5. The spirit is the same, the purpose is the same, the recognition of fairness is the same, and the recognition of these people do not hold their own at the will of the majority, as I have cited it for.

I had in mind when I put this in that that difficulty existed, and I called Your Honor's attention to it before Your Honor said a word that there was a doubt as to whether the trial was intended to be held so as to be enabled to say, as so much force, as I thought, that doubt could not affect the only point for which I need that provision in the present case. We are trying to find out what was Mrs. Eddy's intention.

The Master—Not quite that, are we? Mrs. Eddy's intention is no doubt valuable for certain purposes, but what we are trying to find out is the legal effect of the By-Laws as they stand. Mr. Thompson—Yes, put it this way. Mrs. Eddy, as we have been so often reminded, never looked to promulgate any of these By-Laws on her own sole authority; they always went through the form of being adopted. No doubt when she wanted a by-law adopted, it was adopted; but she intended that their effect should be derived from their adoption.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, by the proper authority of the society. And what we are to pass upon now is the legal effect as an adopted By-Law.

Mr. Thompson—Yes. That does not make any difference. We are dealing here with a written document. Somebody had to compose that document, and it may have been Mrs. Eddy's sole intention that we are trying to find out, or it may have been the joint intention of Mrs. Eddy and the adopting body, whatever weight may be given to the formal adoption that always occurred, generally occurred, when we asked for it. But the problem remains the same. The legal test, the problem is always put in dealing with a written document. Let us see the intention of whoever intended it is material, as determined by the facts within the four corners of the document.

Now, if I will assist the argument, I may substitute the word "X" for Mrs. Eddy, and the argument will be as strong. It does not strengthen or diminish the argument to use Mrs. Eddy's name. Somebody wrote this document; several names may have been responsible, but it was the intention which those names, when their work was turned completed, meant to express?

Mr. Bates says that what they intended in Article I, Section 5, to exclude was that every director held office at the will of his fellow directors, and that the power of removal was arbitrary. He tries to prove it by referring to the language of Article I, Section 5, and to other provisions of the By-Laws. That is just the way to prove the contrary. And I say that X, when he or she intended to provide for the removal of the entire Board of Directors, intended to have a trial and a hearing; and I argue that he or she was providing for the removal of a single director.

Now, I say that for the purpose of the trial, what appears is the difficulty from two facts.

First, that Mrs. Eddy was obscure, and that she wrote this document as a means and the methods of carrying out her intention. The other fact may arise from the fact that Mrs. Eddy's intent may have been suppressed or diminished by the more formal action of other persons participating in the final draft of the document. They may all be in one. They may all be in one—the persons who drew the document may be treated as one mind. Then we have the same as before, to be determined by the four corners of that document, and by whatever other relevant facts there may be. What was the intention of that person, that composite person, if you please, who was responsible for this document? I put my own view of it as clearly as that. Does any further occur to Your Honor on this point?

Mr. Thompson—No. Mr. Thompson—I wish that Your Honor would ask me all the questions that occur to you, because I am very anxious that my own view, right or wrong, should be made clear. We wound up, of course, by inquiring whether it is conceivable that in providing for the discipline of individual members of the board in Article XXIV, Section 6, she intended conditions of an impartial trial, and an impartial finding, and the right to reform—and by the way, I have spoken of that, but the Finance Committee is given here, the members as a whole are given, a right to reform before they are removed by Mrs. Eddy. If they do not reform their functions faithfully, the complaint has been found, and then they are to be removed.

The Master—There, again, we are without instruction as to who is to determine whether they have been removed.

Mr. Thompson—We are; we are. If I prefer to think that Mrs. Eddy is responsible for a by-law, this is the only way to get it down to us—its whole has been shown, and it seems to me to convey a good deal of her personality, but it does not

make any difference—it seems to me that, whoever drew these By-Laws was not a lawyer, and did not have a comprehensive view of the organization of judicial tribunals, which makes a good deal of trouble for the Joint Judiciary Committee here in Massachusetts—that raises a problem, and that is all—it gives us something interesting to discuss; but if this had been drafted by a trained parliamentary draftsman, we should not have any doubt at all, none of these doubts would exist; and I must confess that it seems to me that the interrogatory put by Your Honor is merely another way of stating the problem rather than an objection to the particular solution of it which I am advancing. While it was going to give them a chance to reform.

The Master—Clearly they are all problems upon which honest people may well differ.

Mr. Thompson—Some of them are, yes; these problems of construction all are; but there are certain problems here which, in my judgment, are not problems upon which honest people ought to differ. Those problems, however, are plainly questions where there is an opportunity for argument pro and con. I did not detect in Governor Bates' argument any great appreciation of that proposition just put forward by Your Honor. It appeared to me that he thought that there was hardly any problem here at all. Now, anyway, they were to be given a chance to reform before the last penalty was to be visited upon them, when they were as a body, and the error was a deviation from duty which consisted in a violation of the By-Laws or tenets. I think that that tends incidentally to throw light upon what she meant as to the discipline of the individual members for any possible deviation from duty.

Now, let us take Art. XI, Sect. 1. It is said there that when any member of the Church is accused of having the name without the life of a Christian Scientist, a complaint shall be made to the Board of Directors, and there shall be a formal trial had. Now, will Your Honor verify that and see whether I have not given the substance of that correctly, because the more of these provisions we find in the By-Laws requiring formal charges, complaints, and hearings, the more probable it becomes that this is the most important situation of all, or the second most important situation of all, namely, when an individual director was to be removed, there should also be a trial and hearing, just as when, in the most important situation, the whole board was to be removed, there plainly should be one. I am going to start now from the humblest member of the Church to the whole board, or I will start the other way, starting with the board and going down the line; and in every case I think I can show that Your Honor that Eddy provided for a trial and hearing, sometimes using those very words.

I assert that Art. XI, Sect. 1, expressly requires a complaint to and formal trial by the directors of any member of the Church accused of having the name without the life of a Christian Scientist. That is a fair construction of that article.

The Master—I hardly think that that will be disputed. Mr. Thompson—And I assert that Sect. 5 of that Art. XI, which gives the directors general power of disciplining church members, expressly requires "complaints" and an "examination"—I quote the two words "complaints" and "examination"—of them by the board. I doubt if that can be successfully disputed.

And I further assert that Section 6 requires notice to the accused member, and a finding of "guilty," by the board, and I quote the word "guilty."

I call attention to Section 7, which again emphasizes the necessity of a "complaint," and I quote the word "complaint."

And I call attention to Section 10, which contains this expression—"and if upon complaint by another member the Board of Directors finds that the offense has been committed," etc.

as showing Mrs. Eddy's appreciation of the necessity of a trial and hearing when charges of any sort or description calling for discipline were made against members of her Church.

And I call attention to Article XII now, which deals with charges of disloyalty of teachers, and requires the Board of Directors to "decide if his loyalty has been proved"—and "proved" is the word I emphasize—and to "admonish"—and I quote the word "admonish"—a member found guilty. It is the same word that is used in reference to the Finance Committee.

Article XXII, Section 7, again, provides that Mrs. Eddy is not to be consulted on cases of discipline, "or on the cases of those on trial for dismissal from the Church."

"On trial" are the two words to which I desire to call attention, indicating that she recognized the necessity for a trial in any case of discipline—certainly in a case where the penalty might be dismissal from membership in the Church.

Now I ask, in the face of these provisions, dealing first with the Board of Directors as a whole, plainly requiring charges made, and a complaint, and a notice, and a hearing, and then the provisions dealing with the discipline of individual members and teachers, every one of which contains in terms the requirement of a trial and a hearing and notice, whether it remains in the slightest degree probable that, under Article I, Section 5, which for present purposes we are assuming was the one which was in force here, she intended to dispense with every single one of the requirements of natural justice which she so clearly recognized in every one of these cases? Does Your Honor feel that it makes any difference to the validity of that argument that in some of the provisions, that in some of her attempts to give natural justice, the machinery which she provided was obscure? The attempt remains, the recognition of the necessity for it remains. Whether the machinery is defective or not is not the slightest interest in this matter, provided we find that there is sufficient machinery to give a fair hearing under Article I, Section 5.

That is all that I have to say on that subject, but I will ask Your Honor to remember, when I come to deal with a later proposition, these parallel provisions of the By-Laws, indicating Mrs. Eddy's appreciation of the necessity for fair dealing in cases of discipline.

The next proposition is very short, and requires no proof. Neither the Finance Committee nor any member thereof took any action in reference to the attempted dismissal of Mr. Dittmore.

It is not claimed that they did. The argument is that they did not have to, that the provision did not apply; but I understand that it is admitted that if the provision did apply, it was not complied with.

We have, then, the major premises and the minor premises of the syllogism, and the conclusion would be that the Board of Directors, in attempting to dismiss Mr. Dittmore, acted entirely without jurisdiction, as the conditions expressly provided by Mrs. Eddy for taking jurisdiction had not arisen.

The next proposition, and one considerably more important than any that has preceded it, is this: If we continue to assume, first, that the by-law applicable was not the by-law of the twenty-eighth edition, which required Mrs. Eddy's affirmative consent, and which, therefore, could never be complied with after she had passed on, and if we further assume that the provision relating to the Finance Committee had no application, in other words, that the argument that I last made to Your Honor is unsound—then I advance this proposition, upon which I should be content, with its supplementary minor premises, to rest this case:

On the same assumption, if such action by the Finance Committee was not as a matter of construction of the by-laws a condition precedent to the exercise of the power of dismissal of a fellow member, then as matter of law that power could be exercised by the majority of the board only in accordance with the principles of natural justice—namely, on relevant charges, reasonable notice thereof, a fair hearing, and by a decision reached in good faith and not arbitrary, capricious, or irrational.

In other words, it comes to this: If Mrs. Eddy did not succeed by the particular methods which she sought to employ in obtaining natural justice for the individual members upon her board; if she did not succeed in doing it by the by-law of the twenty-eighth edition, because of its repeal; if she did not succeed in doing it by the provision for the Finance Committee, because it is too obscurely expressed—then I say that her desire to do it remains as manifest as before, and that that desire will be taken hold of by the law, and effect given to it, by the provisions and principles of the common law of Massachusetts.

First, it is the settled law of this Commonwealth, and of other jurisdictions, that where the By-Laws, Articles of Association or other written statements of the terms of association of persons in an ecclesiastical body, club, or other voluntary society, confers the power of dismissal, whether upon the whole body of members or upon a lesser body of their number—whether managers or directors, committee, or what not, and are silent as to the formalities that shall attend the exercise of the power, or the manner in which it shall be exercised, the power must be exercised in accordance with the principles of natural justice, which imply at least notice of charges, a reasonable opportunity to be heard on those charges, and a decision on the charges, and exclude action on the part of the expelling body which is either capricious, arbitrary, irrational, or in bad faith.

To put that in another way—I put it in the form of a presumption here, to the manner of exercising the power of expulsion—it can be expressed in another way equally truly—wherever the tenure of office of the directors or managing body, not the mere administrative servants, but the managing officials of any voluntary organization, club, church or what not, is not clearly expressed to be at the arbitrary will of a majority of the board, or of some third person, the presumption of law is that it is not at the arbitrary will of anybody, but is a tenure limited, perhaps, by some express provision to a term of years, but within that term, during good behavior, and not to be terminated for bad behavior until the bad behavior is proved. Either way that presumption can be expressed, it is equally true, and it means exactly the same thing.

Now, I have cited on my brief a considerable number of cases for that proposition, and I do not think that it is necessary for me to spend time here to analyze them all. I earnestly request Your Honor, however, when dealing with a proposition so fundamental as this, to give attention to all of the cases that I have cited on this brief. I will, however—

The Master—Some of them were discussed by Governor Bates in his argument.

Mr. Thompson—Some of them were, and others were not. Four of them are a great many more now on the brief—four of them were given to Your Honor, with Governor Bates' consent, and were given to him and to Mr. Whipple, during the early part of this case, and they must have been in Your Honor's mind during a considerable portion of the hearings.

I will first take up a few of the cases where the By-Laws or written articles, whatever they were, either particularly or in loose language express the word "cause," expelled or dismissed for some cause, for mal-administration, for disloyalty or what not. My proposition is that in this case Mrs. Eddy intended that these men should not be dismissed except for some cause rendering them rationally unfit for their office, and that that cause should be established; and I say that

if she cannot be shown to have provided one essential requisite of natural justice, namely, that the expelling body and the accusing body should be different, it is all the more reason for holding the expelling body rigidly to the principles of natural justice, to the giving of fair notice and a fair hearing. In view of the suspicion that may attach to any such body that it starts with a prejudice against the accused person. The cases I will enumerate for the purposes of the record:

Murdoch v. Appellant, Pick. 303; Murdoch v. Trustees, 12 Pick. 243; Gray v. Christian Society, 137 Mass. 329.

Smyth v. Phillips Academy, 154 Mass. 551; Spillman v. Home Circle, 157 Mass. 128.

Canadian Religious Soc. v. Parmenter, 180 Mass. 415; Carter v. Papineau, 222 Mass. 464; Richards v. Morrison, 229 Mass. 458.

And then the following English cases, which are cited in the Gray case, and upon which that decision was based, some of which—and I will call Your Honor's special attention to them—deal with cases where the power of expulsion was conferred broadly, and no intimation was given in the writing conferring it, that it should be for cause, in other words, cases on all fours with this case. The fact that those English cases are cited in the Gray case gives them an added weight, although they have sufficient weight in their own intrinsic authority. The English cases are as follows:

Innes v. Wiley, 1 Car. & K. 257; Queen v. Saddlers Co., 10 H. L. Cas. 404.

Dean v. Bennett, L. R. 6 Ch. App. 489; Fisher v. Keane, L. R. 11 Ch. Div. 353; Dawkins v. Antrobus, L. R. 17 Ch. Div. 615; Lambert v. Addison, 46 L. T. (n. s.) 20.

Then, some further American cases: State v. Adams, 44 Mo. 570, 585-586; People v. Independent Etc. Union, 164 App. Div. (N. Y.) 267, 270; Welch v. Passaic Hospital, 59 N. J. L. 149.

Harris v. Aiken, 76 Kan. 516, 520; Fort v. Baptist Church, 55 S. W. 402, 409 (Tex. Civ. App.).

In the Murdoch case there was a statute of 1823, which provided for an appeal to the court from a decree of the Visitors of the Andover Theological Seminary, and there was a provision in the charter, or in the statute, defining the causes in very general terms for which a professor could be removed. Therefore the case is not strictly a decision in point, because there is no language expressly requiring a cause, any cause at all, in this case, because there are some dicta, general expressions in the case, which have a bearing upon the existence of such a presumption as that for which I am contending here.

In the first place, the court held that the notice must contain charges fully and plainly, substantially and perfectly described to the professor to be removed. That was not in the charter of the institution, about giving notice. The court read that in as a requirement impliedly coming into existence from the necessity for a hearing at all. Your Honor will see that they require charges to be stated almost as accurately as with almost the same particularity that they would be required in a criminal indictment. Then they deal with some of the charges, one of them being a general charge of jealousy and want of confidence, and said, even under the broad language of the charter of statute or articles of association, whatever they may be called, of the seminary, they were too vague to be sufficient cause for removal; they could not be sustained even by the general language which referred to the causes for which expulsion could be had.

That bears upon the proposition that charges must be relevant in the first place. They must be such as would induce a rational man, using his reason, to say that if they existed they rendered the incumbent unfit to hold the particular office from which it was desired to expel him. Mr. Chief Justice Parker, speaking for the court, said, referring for the necessity for an accurate description of the charges, and for definite charges:

"This enters so essentially into the justice of the case, and into the character of a fair trial, that it ought never to be dispensed with. Without it, the party charged does not know what to defend against."

Then that same case, Professor Murdoch's case, came up again later before Chief Justice Shaw, and he made some statements which, although his decision was not exactly in point, because the charter of the seminary contained the necessity for charges, has a bearing here. He says, page 263:

"It is not to be insisted on, that in exercising the powers vested in a new jurisdiction where no forms are prescribed, any precise course as to forms must be followed; but these rules indicate the course which must in substance be pursued by every tribunal sitting judicially upon the rights of others. If the trustees at the time considered themselves as acting judicially, we think they virtually disregarded these salutary rules. . . . We should hold such a proceeding in a court of common law to be contrary to the principles of natural justice and the law of the land; and the proceedings here, if they were not held in disregard of these fundamental rules than courts of the common law."

Does Your Honor feel much doubt that if Chief Justice Shaw had been confronted with this by-law, "a majority vote shall dismiss a member," and with all the other by-laws in parliament, indicating the opinion of the writer or author of these By-Laws, that there was such a thing as natural justice, at least indicating that—and it meant that a person ought to be told what he was charged with—does Your Honor think he would have much hesitation in reading into this by-law, or interpreting it in this way, "a majority vote shall dismiss a member for cause?"

The presumption is that in order to

prove the existence of arbitrary power to dismiss, you have got to have it expressly stated; the by-law should have read, "A majority vote shall dismiss a member without cause." Then, and only then, could the contention made by Governor Bates in this case be sustained. The courts say that where it is left in doubt the requirement of natural justice is so strong that they would suppose that the author meant that it should be with cause and not without. That comes from the general prejudice against arbitrary and autocratic power exercised toward the officials entrusted with high responsibility, a deliberative body, having in hand the destinies of an organization, especially a religious or ecclesiastical organization.

Now, in Gray v. Christian Society, Your Honor does not need to have me state the facts, but Your Honor has correctly stated that it contained some language by Mr. Justice Holmes which does assist us in determining whether such a presumption as that exists or not. He says:

"The necessity of complying with these requirements of common justice has been so uniformly asserted that only a few cases need be cited in addition to those last referred to."

And this is what I call attention to: "To show how unwilling courts have been to admit that charters, by-laws, or rules could be intended to deprive a man of his membership without a hearing."

That strikes me as an assertion that whatever language is not clear that they were so intended, the courts are unwilling to admit it, which is another way of saying that there is a presumption against it, as a matter of construction of the language used.

Mr. Streeter—Mr. Thompson, doesn't Judge Holmes specifically say in that opinion that the proceeding for expulsion is a judicial proceeding?

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Streeter—Doesn't he use that precise term?

The Master—Yes. Mr. Thompson—He does, but the difficulty is that you are dealing here, as Governor Bates correctly pointed out, with language which, although very vaguely, does in terms speak of a cause. If you are using the case for rhetorical purposes, as Governor Bates did most of his cases, you could quote it for anything, but if you want to be accurate you cannot quote that case as going any farther than this: that there is a presumption where the charter is silent on the question of whether removal shall or shall not be for cause, that it must have been intended to be for cause and not at the arbitrary will or caprice of the members, and I argue that that presumption is doubly strong when the person to be expelled is a member of a deliberative body, and when, if you give the uncontrolled power to discharge without disclosing or giving any reason, you have simply said that the government of this Church in effect is vested in three people and not in five, because any three can always expel the two who differ with them and get two who agree with them.

The consequences of the construction contended for here on the other side are very serious. It destroys the possibility of any frank and honest consideration of the multitude of important deliberative questions that were bound to come before this board, which Mrs. Eddy knew would come before it, and which actually have come before it.

The Master—In the by-law reading as it stands, dismissal may be by a majority vote of the directors—

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—Or the request of Mrs. Eddy.

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

The Master—How much in the nature of charges and hearings would have had to precede Mrs. Eddy's request?

Mr. Thompson—I was coming to that. I had devoted a separate section of this brief to that very question. I knew that was bound to arise. It may be argued—in other words, the argument that would suggest itself to Your Honor, is this. Mrs. Eddy had only to request it without giving any reasons; she could be perfectly arbitrary and capricious. Therefore, if her request stood on the same basis as the majority vote, it follows that the majority could be equally so. That is putting it in the strongest possible way for the directors. The answer to that—I am perfectly willing to make it now as at any other time.

The Master—No; take your time about it.

Mr. Thompson—Well, I would rather make it now, sir.

The Master—I can see, of course, that power might well have been entrusted to Mrs. Eddy which would not have been entrusted to the directors.

Mr. Thompson—That was one of the arguments I was going to make. Right at the outset you are met with this. That implies that Mrs. Eddy supposed that any five men would be vested with the same discernment and intuitive powers of discovering the right which she had, which is not to be supposed, and which is plainly not the case. And, in the second place, it supposed that Mrs. Eddy herself would make the request without trial and hearing, which is negatived entirely by the express provision that when she was dealing with the entire board she submitted her own complaints to some outside tribunal, and would not even decide the truth of her own complaint on her own investigation.

Now, that is much farther than we need to go. I should say that the reasonable interpretation of that was this. Mrs. Eddy could trust herself not to act unjustly, she would not request the dismissal of a man whom she had previously approved, as she did Mr. Dittmore here, on caprice or anger or any of the ordinary human motives that appear to have been so prominent toward the end, at least, in the dealings of these men with one another. She would want to know the truth and she would try to find it out. Her whole spirit and expression here indicate the solicitude she had, not to take action except on the truth.

Now, if she would do that herself,

she could have given a hearing herself. You might turn the argument right round the other way. She expected the directors to be just as fair, honest and careful, in the ascertainment of the truth as she herself would have been before making any such request. I do not think that that presents, when analyzed, any serious difficulty with that situation. It did not seem to me that it without reflection, it appears to have a certain plausibility, but it does not appear to me to be a consideration of any great weight in meeting the presumption which I am trying to show exists.

In this Supreme Council case, the Spillman case, dealing with the Supreme Council, Mr. Justice Allen said, after saying that the Supreme Council was a body whose will was a law unto itself, said—

"—that it might adopt such mode of trial as it pleased, subject only to the implied limitation that it must be fair."

In the Canadian case there was a general provision for a cause that must exist, a cause rendering a person unfit to be a member, and Mr. Justice Barker said:

"In the absence of any special provision of statute law, the courts in such cases are not appellate tribunals, and if the society acted regularly, giving due notice and opportunity to be heard, it is immaterial that another tribunal," and so on.

Those cases, together with Richards v. Morrison, where there was elaborate provision for charges and a hearing, are simply valuable in this case, especially the Gray case, as indicating the readiness with which the courts seize the slightest indication that the instrument intended not to confer arbitrary power, and the reluctance with which they reach any conclusion that it did intend to confer arbitrary power, or would reach such a conclusion; and the rigidity with which they regard the essential elements of justice, namely, notice, hearing, a fair and not a prejudiced decision, and charges that have some relation to the result reached.

Mr. Justice Rugg, in Richards v. Morrison, states, in the latest and most authoritative form, all the requirements of natural justice in detail.

In Innes v. Wiley, which was an English case, referred to in the Gray case, the Caledonian Society was the society in question, and the rules of that society contained no express provision as to the expulsion of members or as to any grounds therefor, but provided generally that the committee should have power to transact all business connected with the society, and the committee undertook to expel a man without making any charges against him or stating any reasons.

So you have got a case right in point. I can afford to be as fair as possible in dealing with these Massachusetts cases when I find that the English cases, upon which they are based, supply the slight what appeared to be the serious difficulty, and on further consideration appears to be the very slight difficulty, of the absence of any provision whatever in the statutes, rules or by-laws, asserting that the discharge need be for any cause at all.

In other words, unless the by-law says in so many words that the discharge may be without cause, it will always be held that they meant it shall be with cause; and if the cause is not specified the courts hold that what is meant is any relevant cause. You cannot discharge a man from the Caledonian Society for having yellow hair, even if he is a Scotchman, but you can discharge him for being immoral or any one of a million other causes a rational man would say was a cause for discharge.

Now, Queen v. Saddlers Company. There the provision was that he could be discharged for reasonable cause. Well, that is all we assert here—for reasonable cause. There it was pressed; here it is implied. The Court took the ground that the requirement of natural justice must be complied with.

In Dean v. Bennett a Baptist Church was in question, an English case, and the instrument was silent as to the grounds on which removal could be ordered. They held as long as the instrument was silent the Court would take care of it. Unless the parties showed expressly that they intended to be unfair and act arbitrarily, the Court said they did not. The Court said it would be read into that—of course it must be read into that—that the discharge must only be for cause.

In some of my other English cases there is a general statement of cause; in some there is not; in some there is a very particular statement. It does not make any difference whether the instrument says the discharge must be for cause for a lot of enumerated particular reasons, or is silent. Unless it says distinctly that the parties want to be unfair and unjust, and want to confer autocratic power, then they will be held not to.

I call Your Honor's attention to this proposition that Governor Bates states here, that even if this article did intend to confer arbitrary power, and make each man hold his office at the bare will and caprice of the majority, still the dismissal had got to be in good faith; and if every other reason in this case failed that would be ample.

The Master—It is pretty hard, in that event, to show bad faith.

Mr. Thompson—It would be hard but it would not be impossible here, sir.

The Master—If the dismissal was on no other ground than "we do not like him," it would have been sufficient under those circumstances, wouldn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Not according to Governor Bates. He has admitted here, not once but many times in my hearing, that even if the power of dismissal was arbitrary it has got to be exercised in good faith. I suppose he attached some meaning to the language he used when he made that assumption. I do not know but it is violent, but I think I am entitled to make it.

The Master—Suppose in good faith

the majority do not like the man they dismiss.

Mr. Thompson—I doubt very much whether even there they have got the arbitrary power, but that is an academic question here. Suppose this. Your Honor. Instead of supposing they do not like him, suppose they would have had the right to discharge him because they did not like him, but suppose that is not what they did. Suppose they make against him and against another man charges which they know to be false, or are ashamed to put down in writing the real reasons for their discharge. That in my judgment is bad faith, even if they have got the arbitrary power, and that is exactly what happened here in both these cases. It is because of that fundamental unfairness here, that the charges which Mr. Dittmore thought ought to be made against these trustees for the good of that Church, cutting down the London Bureau, putting "The Monitor" on a less extravagant basis, establishing a better system for the tenure of office of their employees, and all down through the list, have sunk in his mind, and in my mind, and I believe in the mind of every rational man, into absolute insignificance, compared with the great and astounding situation which is presented by the grounds of these men in discharging both him and Mr. Rowlands.

My next proposition I have argued already, but I will state it so that it may get into the record in accurate form. The Christian Science Board of Directors established by the By-Laws—and I am dealing only with the by-law directors, and not with the deed directors—is a body to which the principle of natural justice laid down in the authorities above cited as applicable to the expulsion of members applies. And I may add that if it were true that the trustees under Mrs. Eddy's deed of Sept. 1, 1892, was subject to the same by-law, which they are not, the principles of natural justice would apply to the dismissal of one of them, too.

Of course, if they are similar officers to deacons and church wardens, which I doubt, but which they contend they are, these principles of natural justice apply. It never was heard of in this Commonwealth that the members of a church, Episcopal or what not, could discharge a warden or a deacon at their own caprice, without giving reasons and giving them a chance to be heard. Your Honor has only to look at the dicta in Weld v. May, to which Your Honor has referred, to find that, and also at Parker v. May, 5 Cushing, 336, 349-350.

If you are going to take the position that these people are similar to deacons and church wardens you have got to take the burden with the benefit. The burden of it is that if you are going to discharge them you have got to give them a fair hearing. If you do not have to give them a fair hearing when they are not similar to deacons and church wardens, and you lose the benefit of that decision, and it is up to you to decide whether the price is too big for you to pay.

But that is not the ground on which I put it—that these men are similar to deacons and church wardens. It is on far deeper grounds than that. It is on the grounds that I have already urged to Your Honor, that courts of justice are not going to read into an ambiguous or silent instrument a provision that it was intended to confer the power, and destroy the purpose of the tribunal which it created, and to create and bring into existence the possibility of wrong, injustice and meanness. That is as true whether the people that are concerned are similar to deacons as it is whether they are similar to Caledonians or Highlanders.

I think if Your Honor does not mind I would like to take a recess.

The Master—We will stop here a minute.

[Short recess]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I do not want to appear to be obnoxiously insistent, but I have not received that choice assortment of authorities that the Governor said he thought he could get between now and 2 o'clock, and I am afraid I shall be left very little time to examine them. Perhaps he is assuming they are so simple and elementary I do not need much time to look them over, but let me assure you that I do.

Mr. Bates—If Your Honor please, I have sent over to the office and found a portion of my notes. The principle is based upon the premise that there is nothing in the deed which provides for the acceptance of resignations. And we say that that is what would be the case if their contention in regard to this deed is to be accepted.

Mr. Whipple—If you will pardon me, Governor, I did not ask for an expounding of the cases. I asked for their names, and I do not think that you ought to interrupt—I did not ask Mr. Thompson's permission to interrupt his argument to have you expound.

a dispute with him, as to whether was a proper thing to put a memorial to Mrs. Eddy at Bowdoin was born; that one prominent member of the Church wanted to advance money to put up a suitable memorial and Mr. Dittmore thought that ought to be done, and the rest of them did not agree. They gave the honor to him, that for a long time he was removing him. You know this is not a true reason. You know it has nothing to do with the removal of Mr. Dittmore. And he said other thing, about publishing a history of Mrs. Eddy's life—a perfectly proper question to discuss among men. No reasonable men would think of flying at each other's throats because one said it was a good thing, and another said no, and a third said, I will publish any at all; and one said, you would not have the hands building at Bowdoin and another said rustic building will do. Are you going to murder a man because he differed in opinion with you on such a matter that? It is a perfectly reasonable, a natural thing that men should differ in a difference of opinion about such matters. No one ever took such a course as dismissing a man or asking a man's character because he gave an opinion about such matters as this and yet those are the reasons why Mr. Merritt advances as the reason for dismissing Mr. Merritt, and the most of them, the advantage of the removal they are, or the more certain is that not one of these reasons; any basis in fact, not one of them; did they believe that any of these reasons had any basis in fact.

Mr. Merritt tries to strengthen his case by enumerating a number of differences of opinion not referred in the 13 charges, and finally by trying to convey the impression that Mr. Merritt had insulted him by accusing him of being "drunk," in the ordinary sense of the term. Well, I think when that came out the first time at last we had something against Mr. Dittmore,—he had accused Mr. Merritt of being "drunk." It was a very serious thing, and began to think, I do not know what I shall do with him. Mr. Merritt came out of that. Then, within three minutes, on cross-examination, he said, with great reluctance, "I do not mean that he meant that I drank with alcohol, or in the ordinary sense. I merely meant that he referred to a mental condition, a condition of mind, which indicated for the moment an unwillingness or an incapacity to listen to rational argument." What a paltry attempt to prejudice your mind! What an impression to give, to say that he charged Mr. Merritt with being "drunk" in simple English sense, knowing all the time that no such charge was made, and yet was the impression he wanted to leave on your Honor's mind.

Now, in the gradual development of this controversy between themselves and Mr. Dittmore, about the means of dealing with these three trustees and Mr. Rowlands, the majority rectors, by disregarding Mr. Dittmore's advice and warnings, and following the doctrine that "The justifies the means," they finally reached the position where they were willing to disregard and reject the specific charges of breach of trust sent by Mr. Dittmore, which they believed to be true, and thus to start the controversy from a practical rational ground to the realm of strong opinions, and to expose themselves to the power of the majority in their own sake, which charge was made by Mr. Whipple on reasonable grounds all through this case, and I suspect that we shall hear from him again on that topic. If it is made, because of their own conduct, they have brought it on themselves; they deserve it. It is hardly to be believed that the experience of this suit could have been necessary to render them conscious of the weakness of that position. The moral obliquity of it, which is the important point for present purposes, is the refusal to act upon charges which they believed to be true. Mr. Dittmore knew it, they knew it, and they went forward and did it.

The next false step which they intended still further to create bitterness in their hearts against Mr. Dittmore, namely, the discrimination between Mr. Rowlands and the other trustees who from their own standpoint they knew to be even more guilty than he and above all else, the grounds upon which this discrimination was made, namely, that he was guilty of neglect of duty, and that he had not no friends. They did not put that in the charge, that he had not no friends. Why not? They put it in the charge. Were they ashamed to put it into the charge? The grounds were thoroughly established, to say that a man has neglected his duty when you know that he not, to say that you will ruin his reputation because he is weak, I think, and has no friends—you can paint a worse picture of baseness and meanness in the dealing of one man with another, especially when one has the power to do wrong. Their willingness to act on such motives rendered more striking the distinction between their sense of decency and Mr. Dittmore's, and necessarily tended to increase their antagonism to Dittmore caused by their guilty consciences.

Led on by the requirements of the first and second false steps that they had taken, they took a third, far worse than the others, namely, the deliberate fabrication of a false charge against Mr. Rowlands' personal character. For this they admit here that Mr. Dittmore rebuked them; and I do not like the man that rebukes you for that sort of thing. That increased their hostility to Mr. Dittmore.

Next, they were all aware, and especially Dickey and Mr. Neal, of the consistency and double-dealing of which they had been maintaining to the field and in public, professing to believe in, the doctrine of the supremacy of the directors while at the same time individually offering to surrender that doctrine in private conversations with the

less concerning a compromise. Their alleged excuse, that they desired to save a lawsuit might, under other circumstances, be believed, but cannot be believed in the light of their entire conduct. Their real motives were of a less creditable character. But even had this been their motive, the best that could have been said of it would be that it was an act of pure cowardice. Here again the contrast between themselves and Dittmore in point of manliness and integrity was further sharpened, with a natural increase of bitterness toward Mr. Dittmore by them.

In addition to these causes, growing particularly out of the controversy with the trustees, there were other causes of personal antagonism of longer standing, among which the salary episode deserves mention. It appears that in 1915 a discussion arose as to an increase of the salaries of the directors from \$2500 to \$10,000, accompanied by the surrender on their part of some of their other duties for which they were receiving additional compensation. There was nothing improper in the proposal itself; but there was an impropriety in concealing it from the members of The Mother Church, and in striking out all reference to the same from the records, partly for the purpose, as Mr. Neal testified (Vol. III, p. 676, column 2, p. 676, columns 1 and 2) of preventing the plan from being known. "Yes and no!" "Yes and no" was his answer. I said, wasn't that done for the purpose of concealing it from the members of this Church? "Yes and no." We will take the "Yes." It appears that Mr. Dittmore, while favoring the plan, opposed the attempt at secrecy, and the deletion of the discussion from the records. The increase was voted two years later, in 1917; and it appears that Mr. Dittmore has returned to the Church all the salary that he has received under that vote in excess of \$2,500 a year (Merritt, Vol. III, p. 613, column 2), because of the impossible position in which he concealed himself to be put by the continued attitude of concealment and suppression of facts concerning the matter on the part of the majority directors. That tended still further to increase the bitterness. This episode would naturally tend to excite antagonism against him on the part of men trying to retain pecuniary benefits under circumstances which they were ashamed of, or for some other reason unwilling to disclose.

Your Honor will remember General Brewster's letter on that very point, which warned them, and which he reiterated at the time. I did not hear Governor Bates comment on it much.

Then there was another little episode about another letter from Mr. Chase, which they disputed at the time, but which there was ground to believe existed; and there was the plain admission by Mr. Neal on cross-examination that Mr. Dittmore did object to their secrecy, and wished to have it published in one of their papers—I forget which one it was, but probably The Monitor.

The Master—Now, the fact that he objected is the only circumstance about which there is of any consequence in this case.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, that is true.

The Master—Why, then, should Governor Bates be expected to discuss the correspondence about it?

Mr. Thompson—I did not ask him to discuss the correspondence about it. I only asked his witness if it was not true that Mr. Dittmore objected to this secrecy, and he said that it was, and that was all that I cared for. The fact that they did something which Mr. Dittmore said they ought to disclose, and they did not want to disclose it, thereby making the imputation that they were trying to conceal something, that they ought not to try to conceal, would arouse further antagonism between the two bodies. That is all that I care for about it.

Now, Mr. Dickey had special reasons beyond these other five for feeling the presence of Dittmore to be intolerable. I have mentioned one of them; I will not mention it again; and I have mentioned his attempts at tyranny over Mr. Dittmore as chairman, which are shown by the records there, where he refused him access to records, and tried to suppress testimony from him, documentary evidence, and tried to rebuke him while he was sitting as chairman, and apologized to many times to him that Mr. Merritt cannot remember how many it was.

It is idle for Mr. Dickey to say that there wasn't anything to apologize for. Nobody forced him to make the apology. He made it. People do not generally, when accused of making innocent jokes, apologize for them unless they think there is something to apologize for.

Mr. Merritt has another reason for being exasperated against Mr. Dittmore. That relates to Mrs. Longyear's attempt to make gifts to The Mother Church in connection with the Benevolent Association and with the historical building. The evidence on that is not as clear as I could wish, but enough appears to show that Mrs. Longyear was anxious to make a gift to the Church of money for a historical building. Mr. Dittmore was anxious that the gift should be accepted. For some reason or other Mr. Merritt did not wish it accepted, and he was delegated to prepare a certain letter to Mrs. Longyear, which was read, and strongly objected to by Mr. Dittmore, and withdrawn.

Mr. Dittmore was refused a copy of it.

What the real reason for Mr. Merritt's antagonism to Mrs. Longyear is, who appears to be a woman of remarkably generous character and high and admirable disposition, so far as this Church is concerned—why he should have been antagonistic to her, does not clearly appear in the testimony; but it does appear that he was, and he was willing to compose a letter, which ought not to have been sent to the lady under those conditions, and that Mr. Dittmore had objected to it and had defended Mrs. Longyear in the directors' meeting, and had urged the acceptance of her gift.

Mr. Jarvis testified on that subject (Vol. I, pp. 278-279). The directors'

records throw a good deal of light on it. I asked whether Mr. Jarvis did not remember Mr. Merritt saying that he suspected that Mrs. Longyear was trying really not to benefit the Church, but to effect a memorial to the Longyear family, and, with some hesitation, he denied it. I observed, however, that he did hesitate when he denied it, and I think the inference would be justified that that was really what he said. The gift had been accepted by the directors on Nov. 6, 1917, in a letter to Mrs. Longyear, Exhibit 244 (Vol. 2, p. 313), and then they tried to qualify it (Exhibit 675, Vol. 2, p. 450), and reconsidered it. (Vol. 1, p. 277.)

Mr. Jarvis gave testimony from which the fair inference is, on one page, column 3, that the records in reference to these debates had been altered, so as not to show what had really been said. The testimony about the Benevolent Society is found on pages 285, 286, and 288.

The Master—Whether they have been altered or not I suppose does not concern us unless it appears that Mr. Dittmore protested against the alteration.

Mr. Thompson—No, it does not concern us; but I think it would be a fair inference that Mr. Dittmore would make a protest, in consideration of the fact that he had opposed throughout the action which they desired to take, and which they had at one time taken, and then were seeking to withdraw. I think it is not likely that Mr. Dittmore would be willing to have appear on the records a statement which falsely represented really the attitude of the directors in regard to this matter.

The Master—It does not appear that Mr. Dittmore knew anything about any alteration of the records on that topic.

Mr. Thompson—It has not appeared yet, no, sir.

The Master—Therefore I think we can lay that aside.

Mr. Thompson—We can lay aside the alteration of the record, but I do not think Your Honor can lay aside the episode as indicating an additional reason why Mr. Merritt should not feel unpleasantly toward Mr. Dittmore. So unpleasantly toward Mr. Dittmore, so that they required them to give him a hearing. Their lawyer told them so. Some of them have admitted it, one of them, at least, in court. They cannot give any reason why they did not. Their counsel alleges that they were not obliged to, and that is all there is to it. An analysis of Mrs. Eddy's writings, the cases of the law, the antecedent, all show that a hearing should have been given and was intended by her to have been given.

Not only no hearing was given, no notice, but every requirement of natural justice was disregarded if not believed to exist, and on top of all that, they didn't believe the charges. The charges were made in bad faith, for ulterior purposes, out of personal antagonism partly, and partly because they thought if they got rid of Mr. Dittmore they could carry through a settlement with the trustees on a sacrifice of principle, without being found out. That is all there is to it.

Now, they have been found out. The plan failed. They have attempted to come in here and defend on the ground that Your Honor has heard, by attacking Mr. Dittmore, by using during this trial the excessively offensive word collusion, as referring to Mr. Whipple and myself; and if anyone doubts the extent of the collusion, I don't think they can have a high degree of intelligence after what I have said. What they mean by collusion is that the same unfairness that Mr. Dittmore protested against when practiced against Mr. Rowlands, has been practiced against him. Identity of wrong, they think means collusion. We think Your Honor will call it by a different name.

Then, having utterly failed to subject this testimony to any form of logical analysis, having ignored the parts that bore against them, not having attempted to explain the statements that I have called attention to of their own witnesses, not having attempted to meet the gross improbability that their story can be true, arising from their own tributes to Mr. Dittmore as well as from the tributes of these three trustees, they attempt to come in here and cite Scripture, and cite the Bible, and give us an illustration of words and eloquence and rhetoric to cover up this mean and contemptible transaction.

I cannot undertake to follow Governor Bates into that line of considerations. I have no doubt it will be exceedingly powerful with many members of this Church, but it is not the suitable method of dealing with a legal controversy before a magistrate, and I shall not follow him; but I will call attention in closing to certain words which he ought to respect, and which his clients profess to respect, and which they have continually insinuated. I will say—the first time I have used that word, though it has been used against me repeatedly—in insinuated that Mr. Dittmore and the trustees were neglecting, namely, the words of Mrs. Eddy herself:

"Falseness is on the wings of the winds, but Truth will soar above it. Truth is speaking louder, clearer, and more loudly than ever. Error is walking to and fro in the earth, trying to be heard above Truth, but its voice dies out in the distance. Whosoever proclaims Truth loudly, becomes the mark for error's shafts. The archers aim at Truth's mouthpiece; but a heart loyal to God is patient and strong. Justice waits, and is used to waiting; and right wins the everlasting victory." [Applause]

Closing Argument on Behalf of Defendant Dittmore, by Fred C. Demond, Esq.

Mr. Demond—May it please Your Honor, let me ally every one's apprehensions at the outset by saying that I do not rise to make another long and elaborate argument. The case of Mr. Dittmore, as well as the case of the majority directors and

Mrs. Knott, has already been fully, eloquently, and ably presented, but my associates have been insistent that I should try to supplement Mr. Thompson's almost exhaustive argument by way of a little additional emphasis, and suggestion, perhaps, on a few of the more fundamental phases of the case. And so I shall attempt that task, with much the same feelings that an everyday artist might feel if asked to attempt to add a few touches to the work of a master.

There are some underlying points in these cases that are common to both cases, the Eustace case and the Dittmore case, and let me ask the indulgence of a few words first on the question of Mrs. Eddy's intentions can and should control the outcome of this litigation, and the positions of the parties to it, and a word incidentally, in that connection, about this subject of loyalty, concerning which we have heard much.

Because these suits involve the legal effect and construction of certain deeds of trust and By-Laws of which Mrs. Eddy was the author, and because she was the great Founder and Leader of Christian Science, her name has figured very prominently in this litigation, and the question of her intention on this point and that point, has been much discussed, and the air has been full of assertions of loyalty and of intimations of disloyalty. It may be true, and I hope it is true, that every party to this litigation has tried to be a loyal follower of Mrs. Eddy according to his lights, and that his success or failure has been according to the brightness or the dimness of those lights. But however that may be, there are a few facts that cannot be escaped, that every fair-minded Christian Scientist who seeks to take a fair view of the positions of the different parties to this case should keep in mind, because even though they may be unpalatable to some, they cannot be escaped and might as well be faced.

This is not an inquisition of heresy. This is a trial before a civil court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, whose judges and magistrates are sworn to administer the law of the land. That law tests the writings of Mrs. Eddy when they come before it on questions of property and civil rights by the same rules and the same standards that it tests the writings of the humblest heretic.

Mrs. Eddy herself knew this. She knew that she was subject, and that her works when she dealt with worldly affairs, were subject to the human law. She was not unmindful of the injunction of the great Master to render unto God the things that are God's and to render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's.

Now, in interpreting these deeds that bear Mrs. Eddy's signature, and these By-Laws of which she was the author, it is important to remember that, while she was a great spiritual leader, she was not a lawyer trained in the intricacies of the civil law, nor had she the training of an expert business administrator. She found it necessary, realized the necessity, in drafting these deeds of trust, to employ expert legal assistance. And so, when her deeds of trust are drawn, when it appears that those deeds are drawn in the technical language which skilled lawyers use, that they were not her personal work, but the work of men trained in the use of legal language, they are to be construed with that fact in mind.

But when we find, as Your Honor has noted, in the purely business or administrative as distinguished from the religious provisions of these By-Laws she did not, apparently, take advantage of the advice of one who was trained in the drafting of corporation by-laws and similar documents, the construction must be upon that theory, and inconsistencies that may appear to the trained legal mind, the failure to close a gap here or to make the meaning plain there, is not as significant as it might be in the Trust Deeds of 1892 or 1898, and her intention must be sought from the broader species of evidence that throw light on the probabilities.

Now, it is not disloyal for any Christian Scientist, a party to this litigation, to face these simple facts. Mrs. Eddy never, so far as I have heard, claimed infallibility in respect to purely worldly, legal and business matters. If it appears that a mistake has been made in any legal instrument cannot be carried out consistently with the laws of the land in some particular, it is doing no service to the cause of the Church she founded, it is simply the most futile folly, to refuse to accept and face that situation.

Governor Bates argued at length and quoted many authorities to the proposition that on ecclesiastical matters, not involving civil or property rights, the decisions of ecclesiastical tribunals are accepted as final by the civil courts. That rule is thoroughly recognized in its proper sphere, but it has no application to these cases. The reasons for the rule are simple and obvious. Courts sit to administer civil and property rights, involving practical consequences. It is not their business, and they are not particularly fitted to determine questions of ecclesiastical doctrine. And hence, as a matter of course, when a question of ecclesiastical doctrine incidentally comes up in a suit involving civil rights, they accept the decision of a real ecclesiastical tribunal, which is the highest authority in the particular denomination on that subject, unless they are compelled to reexamine its correctness because the charge is made that to follow that determination would constitute, in a particular case, a diversion of trust property from the particular denominational uses to which it was committed by the Deed of Trust.

Again, if with regard to matters other than pure questions of doctrine, wholly internal to the affairs of the particular association or society, the members of that association or society have elected a tribunal of their own for its determination, the court will ordinarily refuse to relieve them from the consequences of their own agreement.

But there is an exception to both these rules, where property interests are involved, and this case falls within the exception. So far as these directors are trustees under the Deed of Trust of 1892 and the other deeds, the title to a vast amount of trust property is in question. In their capacity as the governing officers of The Mother Church the control of a large amount of property is in question; and to get down to a subject which is smaller but more direct, there is a very substantial salary annexed to this office as director.

I noted that one of the cases from which Governor Bates read to you, the case in the 84th Alabama, as he quoted from that case, held simply that the court would not interfere with the determination of an ecclesiastical tribunal as to the incumbent of a church office where no property rights or fixed stipend was attached to the office. There is a fixed stipend of \$2500, or \$10,000 attached to this office.

Again, there is here no decision of any ecclesiastical tribunal in any sense which the law can recognize. It is a mere case of a board of church directors or trustees acting upon a certain view of their own powers. In the case of Bear v. Heasley, 98 Mich. 279, the court said: "The proposition that the judgment of church judicatories as to their own powers or jurisdiction, or the lawfulness of their methods, is conclusive, is not sustained by reason or the weight of authority."

The action of this tribunal was not an action by a court set up within this denomination by its by-laws, to sit and hear on appeal rulings as to ecclesiastical doctrine or ecclesiastical law of lower ecclesiastical bodies, to act upon notice and hearing, and the consideration of evidence and pronouncement a judgment; it was the decision of a bare majority of five church officers to throw one of their own members out of the church board. It lacked every essential of a judicial or quasi judicial decision of any kind of a question. There was no adjudication of anything except as their throwing one of their members out of the church door implied an opinion on their part that they had a right to throw him. And if there was any adjudication of anything it was a decision that the power could be exercised only for cause, because they proceeded to state at great length a large number of alleged causes, which were totally unnecessary if they now claim.

The next fundamental question common to both these cases is the legal status of this Mother Church and of the By-Laws contained in its Manual. It seems to me that there is nothing very mysterious about this subject. Take, first, The Mother Church. It certainly is not in the ordinary sense of the term a corporation, and hence is not subject to the statutes of Massachusetts relative to incorporated churches or religious societies. It has never been formally incorporated. The First Members, who organized some 20 days after the Trust Deed of 1892, made no attempt to form a corporation. Some of the deeds that have been put in evidence—for example, the two deeds correcting certain deeds which Mrs. Eddy made in the first instance to the Church itself, describing it as a corporation—the confirmatory deeds made to correct that mistake, contain a plain admission that it was not a corporation but a mere voluntary association of individuals. And the statute of 1917, Chapter 132, in adding the descriptive phrase, "a body corporate" after the name of The Mother Church, did not make it a corporation. It was not an act of incorporation, but as Governor Bates has stated, a mere recognition at most; and, as Your Honor has indicated, it is a recognition of nothing but the fact that for certain very limited purposes as to the holding of property, it might constitute a corporation under a certain general statute of Massachusetts which confers a very slight measure of corporate power for property holding purposes on unincorporated religious societies.

As an unincorporated association, for everything except the very limited purpose just indicated, The Mother Church stands in law exactly like any unincorporated association or society, ecclesiastical or lay. The rights of its members stand on the basis of the right of private contract. An unincorporated association is simply a body formed by agreement of the individuals who compose it, and their rights with respect to its affairs depend upon the terms of their agreement regarding it.

And this basic fact also shows what the true legal standing of the By-Laws is. They are not by-laws in the sense that the by-laws of an ordinary business corporation are by-laws—namely, subsidiary laws authorized by statute, resting upon a delegated power of legislation; their authority stands on the right of private contract and nothing else. It is needless to cite authorities on this point.

All the cases—the quotations of various authorities which Governor Bates read in his argument—all show that the reason why a court in a matter involving the affairs of an unincorporated association gives effect to its by-laws adopted in accordance with its constitution or articles of association, or whatever its governing law may be called, is simply that the members have seen fit to agree to those rules and regulations as the rules and regulations by which their affairs shall be governed. The Court simply enforces their agreement.

Now, if that fundamental proposition is sound, it follows that the method in which these By-Laws have grown up, however contrary to the method by which corporations and religious societies usually adopt and formulate their governing rules, nevertheless the By-Laws of this Church, unless in some particular they are in conflict with

some rule of the civil law, are valid and binding and secure with respect, at least to what has been done under them in the past, and is being done under them at present, as distinguished from their binding force for all the future. That is a question which this case does not present.

Whether it is possible for the members of a society, by the most express agreement, to bind not only themselves but all future members by a code of regulations that are irrevocable and unamendable, to thus fasten upon themselves and their successors for all time an undemocratic, hierarchical system of church government—I do not know whether that can be done or not, and it is absolutely immaterial in these cases whether it can be done or not. If the members of this great Church should ever see fit to raise that question, then, and not until then, can that question be determined.

The point I wish to make is that the By-Laws, resting on the basis of private contract, have the approval of the members of this Church, as the result of almost 20 years of unbroken acquiescence in the system of church government that they established.

If Your Honor will turn to the application forms at the end of the Manual, I think in all its editions, you will find that the members of this Church, as from year to year they have joined its ranks, have expressly agreed that they hereby subscribe to its By-Laws. Then the unbroken acquiescence is super-added to the original agreement.

For these reasons I am unable to concur in the view suggested by the counsel for the trustees of the Publishing Society, that there is something illegal about these By-Laws from their inception, some cloud upon the rightfulness of the acts of the church officers under them, because the form of church government is undemocratic, was not adopted by formal votes of the members at large, and could not have been legally enforced upon them had they been unwilling to accept it.

The Master—You will admit, I suppose, that a by-law may be void as contrary to the laws of the State or public policy?

Mr. Demond—Certainly, Your Honor.

The Master—Suppose a member subscribes to such by-law, is he bound by it?

Mr. Demond—Not if it is contrary to the laws of the state.

The Master—On my assumption, supposing it to be contrary to the laws of the state or to public policy, is a member who subscribes to it bound?

Mr. Demond—If it is contrary to a law of the state enacted simply for the protection of the members of such organizations, as a safeguard to their rights, his assent to it would probably operate as a waiver of that right; but if it were contrary to the law in the sense of being contrary to the public policy of the state, or to some rule governing the devolution or rights of property, of course his assent would be absolutely powerless to cure the defect. It would be void for all purposes.

The Master—Even as binding the subscribing member?

Mr. Demond—I should think so, Your Honor.

Now, the next and last question common to both cases which I wish to touch upon, is the Christian Science Board of Directors. What is it? Mr. Whipple—Before you leave the other subject, would it interrupt your thought if I asked you, what would be the effect of the assent of a member to a by-law which was entirely invalid under the law of another state?

Mr. Demond—I think that is the same question which His Honor just asked.

Mr. Whipple—I thought you differentiated on the ground of its being contrary to law.

Mr. Demond—I intended simply to distinguish between the two different senses which might attach to the word "invalid," or "contrary to law." Mr. Whipple—Very likely you have answered it, then, in reply to His Honor.

Mr. Demond—For example, we have a statute in New Hampshire to the effect that the free sale of stock of a corporation shall not be curtailed or restricted by by-law. But our court has, nevertheless, held in the case of *Borrow v. Blue Mountain Forest Association*, 71 N. H., I think—that while a by-law which absolutely prohibits the sale of stock without first giving the other members of the corporation a chance to purchase it, is invalid as a by-law, where they all agree to it, it is binding on them as a matter of contract. But as to the other kinds of invalidity, as to a by-law which purports to amend an unamendable deed of trust, or to authorize something which on the ground of public policy the law states is bad—I assume such a by-law would have no effect.

Mr. Whipple—But what about assent to a by-law in the case that you mentioned, where nobody has ever passed it who had authority to? That is not in violation of any law or any violation of public policy. It merely is not a by-law.

Mr. Demond—Acquiescence in that case, or consent, seems to me to be simply ratification of the act of an unauthorized agent. If a by-law which attempts to confer certain powers upon certain officers, for example, is passed by somebody claiming to have authority on behalf of a particular association to pass it, and the members of the association who would have authority to pass it choose to accept it, to recognize it and allow it to be acted upon, the original lack of authority to force that by-law upon them would be cured for the same reason that my consent to let a man represent me in the doing of certain acts which I never authorized him to perform would cure his original lack of authority.

Mr. Whipple—Well, how about those who have assented, as you say, to one form of by-laws—what about an attempt to amend them which is entirely

invalid? Are they also bound by the by-laws which they did not sign or assent to, which were afterward forced upon them, as you say. I do not want to quiz you unduly, but it is a very interesting point.

Mr. Demond—Well, I am not quite clear that I exactly get the point of that question; it is rather general. It is very much easier for me to make myself clear on a specific question than on one which is very general.

Mr. Whipple—Well, suppose that certain people sign by-laws which were passed prior to 1901, and passed by parties who had a right to pass them, and then afterward some one, as you say, thrust by-laws upon the same organization who had not any legal right whatever. Now, are the people who signed the first set of by-laws bound by the illegal set of by-laws which were passed afterward?

Mr. Thompson—With no new signature? Mr. Whipple—With no new signature. And if not, let me point out where you land: you have a body, a part of whom are bound by the by-laws, and a part not, by your own theory, in the same body.

Mr. Demond—That would be true, Mr. Whipple, if there were a complete change in the method of adopting the by-laws. The members who signed and assented when one system of adopting and amending by-laws was in force, presumably would not be bound in the first instance, because they never would have assented to the transfer of the authority to an entirely different legislative body. Only way they could become bound to that change would be by acquiescence. If after that change was made the new body, which they had never formally consented to enact By-Laws, should proceed to make amendments, and those members instead of asserting any rights of objection should continue to remain in the association, and without a suggestion of any irregularity permit the new system to operate and the new By-Laws to be adopted for ten or a dozen or fifteen years, I take it that it would be too late for them to deny the authority of the agent in whose assertion of authority they had so long acquiesced.

Mr. Whipple—But they would not be bound by the contract that they had made?

Mr. Demond—Their assent to the new code of by-laws, is inferred from their conduct instead of from their original signed application.

Now, as to the status of the Board of Directors, that is not simply a question of what Mrs. Eddy intended, but of the legal effect of what was done. It is not a question whether these directors were formally chosen as church officers by the First Members and declared by so many words in the body of the By-Laws to be such, it is not a question of mere terminology; it is a question to be determined by examining the way in which this board grew up, in the light of the laws of Massachusetts.

The Board of Directors originated with the Deed of Trust of 1892. That Deed of Trust was a grant to four individual trustees, upon a charitable trust explicitly declared, with an express provision as to the manner in which vacancies among the trustees should be filled—namely, by the trustees themselves. The name by which it was stated in that deed the grantees should be known, "The Christian Science Board of Directors," was simply a label. It was not then the name of church officers, for this Mother Church did not then exist. The deed, therefore, did not create the grantees a corporation at the time of its execution and delivery, as Governor Bates has admitted.

It seems to me that the directors did not subsequently become a corporation, entirely apart from the question of the manner of their selection, whether officers not elected by the members could be similar to deacons or church wardens. I do not think they ever became a corporation as trustees under the deed for the simple reason that the grant was not made to them and their successors, or to the Church, in the sense of the statute.

The purpose of the church wardens or other similar officers' statute was to provide for perpetual succession. There was no occasion for passing the statute to enable church wardens and other officers of a church as individuals to receive grants of property for the individual benefit of themselves and transmit it to their heirs. There was no occasion for the enactment of the statute in order to enable individual trustees to receive the title to property in trust for unincorporated churches, and to transmit it by formal deed to their successors in trust, or have the succession preserved by going to a court of equity to appoint new trustees as the vacancies occurred. The purpose of the statute was to do away with the formalities and machinery necessary to perpetuate that kind of trusts by enabling the governing boards of churches similar to certain indicated officers, in their capacity as such officers, to hold in perpetuity the title to land given for the benefit of their respective churches.

Now, this Deed of Trust of 1892, notwithstanding the words "successors in office," manifestly was not made to an existing body of men as church officers, to hold to the vacancies and their successors in office as such officers, and that is the only kind of a trust that that statute was enacted to operate upon. This deed was made to four individual trustees to hold to them and their successors in office as trustees under that particular deed, because the deed itself provides within itself the method of succession.

"Whenever a vacancy occurs in said board, the remaining members shall within 30 days fill the same by election."

Now, just look at that situation. Suppose that this Church had been organized at the time it was, 20 days after the date of that deed, and it had seen fit to choose a body of governing officers, calling them the Christian Science Board of Directors, or

Trustees, or what not, but providing for their choice in a different manner or in a different number than this deed provides for. What would have been the result? The trustees so chosen by the Church never could have succeeded to the title to this trust property, because the succession would have been a succession different from the one which the deed itself calls for. Mrs. Eddy could give property in trust to church officers to hold to them and their successors as church officers. If she wished to accept the method of succession which the Church might adopt, whether she liked it or not, and provide in the deed that whatever that method of succession, whoever became the successors as church officers of her grantees should take the property. But when she declared in that deed that for all time those four individual trustees should fill vacancies occurring in their number, and the successors so chosen by them should in like manner fill vacancies occurring in their number, whether that was consistent with the method of succession which the Church might adopt for its officers or not, she thereby absolutely made it impossible for that deed and that statute of Massachusetts to connect and work together.

Now, when the church was organized, 20 days after the date of the deed, the First Members proceeded, if not at the outset very shortly afterward, to recognize this Board of Trustees known as the Christian Science Board of Directors as an existing body, and from time to time by-laws were adopted—

The Master—What is the first instance of such recognition, so far as you have discovered?

Mr. Demond—Well, Your Honor, I have not in making these hurried notes taken the time to locate it. What I refer to, as I was about to explain, is the adoption from time to time of these By-Laws, commencing at rather an early date—of By-Laws which refer to the Christian Science Board of Directors, providing that they shall be empowered to do this and to do that. Many of these powers were additional to those given by the terms of the Deed of Trust.

And finally, after the First Members had abdicated their functions, an attempt was made by by-law to add a fifth director. What was the effect of all this? We think that one effect was to make the four original trustees under the deed, and later on the fifth director, whom the Church undertook to add, Church officers for the reason that the various functions which the By-Laws undertook to confer upon the board were in their nature Church functions rather than matters which simply related to the title of property. Whether a man is a Church officer is not simply a question of terminology, not simply a question of whether a particular regulation or by-law can be found in the Church discipline book expressly stating that such and such positions are church offices, and specifying among those the position in question.

A church officer is an agent of . . . association. If functions of the association that can only be performed by agents are committed to certain persons, whether it is a board of trustees under a deed or the Governor of the Commonwealth, and they see fit to accept that grant of agency power and to exercise it, why, there is no difficulty about deeming them officers or agents of the church, even if they are not termed such in so many words, to the extent of the functions conferred upon them by the Church Rules.

Now, if that proposition is so, we have a further complication in that the deed of 1892 was not amendable. It was a perpetual grant upon a charitable trust, and it contained no power of revocation or modification. The provisions of that deed are the measure of the title to the real estate described in it, and the conditions under which the title of real estate is held cannot be altered at the will of the donor without a reserved power to that effect. That proposition has been so elementary since Dartmouth College v. Woodward that there is no occasion for discussing authorities regarding it.

What is the legal result? I think it is not that the By-Laws conferring additional power upon a board of directors are all void from their inception, as has been suggested, or may be suggested, for that would deny the contract right of the Church members to accept, by express consent, or consent implied by acquiescence, the directors as their agents for the discharge of the duties so imposed. I think the effect is simply that there are in legal effect two boards of directors, instead of one. The title to the real estate described in the deed of 1892 and the supplementary deeds given on the same trusts, is in the original four and their successors provided in those deeds, and when they perform acts under those deeds as trustees, the acts may have a double aspect, because they may also be acts authorized by the By-Laws of the Church. When they perform acts which are provided for only by the deeds of trust, they are acting as trustees under the deeds, and the concurrence of a fifth man with the four trustees does not vitiate their action unless there was a divided vote and his vote was necessary to a decision. When they perform acts which are authorized only by the By-Laws, they are acting solely as Church officers under the By-Laws.

That is our theory of the result of this peculiar situation. It is not disloyalty to Mrs. Eddy to suggest it. If anyone thinks that Mr. Dittmore ought not to raise this question, let him or her remember that it was already raised by the trustees of the Publishing Society, and let him also reflect upon the possible effects and consequences of this solution, and of the attempted forcible unification of the tribunal created by the deeds of trust and that described by the By-Laws, as the directors contend for.

Under this theory of two boards, the trust deed directors and by-law church officers, the title to this magnificent edifice in Boston rests secure and unalterable upon the terms of Mrs. Eddy's original trust, and not even a resolution by the governing board of this Church itself from Mrs. Eddy's doctrines could prevail against that trust. The impartial judges of the court of Massachusetts would in case of necessity see that their property continued to be held and used, if not by the original trustees, then by trustees made would do it in furtherance of the original trust laid down in Mrs. Eddy's works. But if this Board of Directors, self-perpetuating, acting under by-laws which purport to be unamendable and unalterable, asserting arbitrary power and claiming, as I understand Governor Bates to say, to be the sole authorized interpreters of Mrs. Eddy's doctrines—if all that is so, and their duties under that Trust Deed legally could be and were merged in their position as church officers, I think the members of this Church had better stop and reflect as to whether the future might not hold grave danger.

A few words as to the Eustace case. The issues in that case are a little broader, I think, than Governor Bates stated them. They are not simply as to the legality of Mr. Rowlands' removal, but as to the relations of the two boards in general, the extent of the supervising authority of the directors, for the bill prays not only that Mr. Rowlands may be reinstated, but that an injunction issue, restraining the defendant directors—

"from taking any further action intended directly or indirectly to impede or interfere with the plaintiff Rowlands, or either of the other plaintiffs, in the discharge of his or their respective duties as trustees."

Now, there is no doubt that, however broad discretion Mrs. Eddy may have intended to confer upon the trustees of the Publishing Society when she executed the deed of 1898, she subsequently adopted the theory that she could subject these trustees to church by-laws, and she acted upon that theory. The question was this general subject of supervision, apart from the question of removal, is simply whether her intention in that respect can legally be given effect. Mr. Dittmore hopes that it can be. That is one of the points of this complicated litigation in which his sympathies are with Governor Bates. He was the author and originator of the Dittmore memorandum. He has always stood, and stands today, so far as they can legally operate and be given effect, upon Mrs. Eddy's By-Laws. He stands today, subject to the same qualification, upon the Dittmore memorandum. If Mrs. Eddy's By-Laws and the Dittmore memorandum can legally be given effect to their full extent, as a loyal follower of Mrs. Eddy he wants it done; but if it cannot, he thinks that they cannot be in any particular respect, he does not make his counsel to fight for a position that they deem untenable.

Now I can add nothing to the able and exhaustive argument made by Governor Bates upon the question of whether, by reason of anything contained in the Trust Deed of 1898, it can be amended. In some respects he took positions which I do not personally believe can be substantiated. I hope I am wrong. He made a magnificent attempt to substantiate, apart from the power of removal, the supervisory authority of the directors over the trustees. Not because of any preference for the individuals on the Board of Directors over the individuals on the Board of Trustees, for it is not a question of personality one way or the other, but simply in the interest of the ultimate unity of this Church. Mr. Dittmore has always hoped, and hopes today, that that position can be maintained. Governor Bates has pointed out everything that can be pointed out in the way of possible ways to maintain it. It is a question whether certain stipulations as to reserved right of supervision, and of making changes, in the deed of 1898, in the places where they appear, can fairly, reasonably be construed as a reservation of the power to amend the Deed of Trust. If they can, then the long course of conduct amounts to a practical construction which strongly supports that view. But as I understand the law, if, as a matter of fair construction, it is plain that those were not intended as a reservation of the power to amend the deed, but merely of a possible power of supervision during Mrs. Eddy's lifetime, then the deed was not amendable. But I absolutely and thoroughly agree with Governor Bates on the other proposition, and that is the only proposition that is really necessary to maintain Mr. Dittmore's original position in the trustees' controversy, that the power of removal given to the First Members and the Board of Directors in the Trust Deed of 1898 is still in force. Governor Bates has reviewed at length, but has cited only of the large number of cases which support the settled rule, that a power of appointment, or a power of removal, or any other kind of a power given to two or more people, or bodies, survives the extinction by death or otherwise of one or more of the joint grantees, and survives in one or more that remain. If the power was given not as a matter of personal trust, but ex officio, or was coupled with an interest. This power was clearly given to the First Members and directors as the then-governing bodies of The Mother Church, by the express vote of the First Members, and with the acquiescence of the general members who then existed and have since joined. The First Members agreed to function, and finally were constituted an official body, leaving the Board of Directors surviving as an official body under the existing trust of government of all the business and affairs of The Mother Church. Under this rule of the survival of a joint trust we agree with Governor Bates that the power, therefore, exists now in the Board of Directors, and I think it is probably as

Church officers rather than under the Deed of Trust. The language of the deed was "The First Members together with the directors of said Church."

As to whether, in view of the language of that power of removal, which differs widely and materially from the language of the power of removal in Article I, Section 5, as to members of the Board of Directors itself—whether under that language the power to remove a member of the trustees of the Publishing Society can be exercised only for cause, or is arbitrary, and whether it does or does not require the unanimous consent of the trustees as distinguished from a mere majority, are questions discussed in the briefs of the majority directors, and of Mr. Whipple, and in which Mr. Dittmore is not interested. Mr. Dittmore, in the interest of the ultimate unity of this Church, does not wish to see the trustees of the Publishing Society wholly divorced from the government of the Church, but he has no interest, disposition or desire to argue that they can exercise that power arbitrarily and without cause, or that they can exercise it when only a bare majority deem its exercise proper or expedient, because he has no interest or desire to attempt to bolster up and support the action of a majority of the members of the board in singling out and removing Mr. Lamont Rowlands as a man who had few friends and no students, and whose removal would not cause much commotion.

As to the Dittmore case, Mr. Dittmore hesitated somewhat at first whether to challenge the arbitrary action of the majority of his associates in showing him the door. He decided to challenge it, not because he seeks personal power and the emoluments of the office, but because he sincerely believes, as his counsel sincerely believe, whether rightly or wrongly, that there is a crisis in the affairs of this Church in which he can be of very much more use to Mrs. Eddy's cause by resisting assertions of arbitrary and irresponsible power, asserting what he believes to be his legal rights, and staying in, than he can by acquiescing in what he understands was a grossly illegal usurpation of his rights, and thereby helping in the building up of an absolutely arbitrary autocracy in the government of this great denomination. As a director under the Deed of Trust, the successor of one of the original four, he could not be removed, for the simple reason that no power of removal was contained in those deeds, and he can therefore be removed only by a court of equity, for just cause averred and established. As a Church officer or director under the By-Laws, he does not question the power of his associates to remove him if just cause existed and the power were exercised in a proper manner, provided the by-law purporting to give the power ever received the approval of Mrs. Eddy.

He had no reason to believe until the facts developed unexpectedly during this trial, that the by-law in question did not receive such approval. Mr. Thompson has discussed at length the reasons why we believe it did not receive such approval, and I merely want to add one other, namely: On page 30 of the Church Manual, Section 3, Article II, you will find the provision for the removal of readers. It is as follows:

"If a Reader in The Mother Church be found at any time inadequate or unworthy, he or she shall be removed from office by a majority vote of the Board of Directors and the consent of the Pastor Emeritus, and the vacancy supplied."

Why should Mrs. Eddy be willing that a bare majority of this Board of Directors, without her consent, should have the power to dismiss and discharge one of their own number, personally selected by her—for she made her approval a condition precedent to the appointment of a director—remove one of their own number, who was at the very head of the government of the Church, but should withhold from them the power to dismiss a mere reader unless she consented to such dismissal?

Why, Your Honor, she did not even reserve, in this part of the By-Laws at least, unless there is such a provision somewhere else, the right to approve the readers. The preceding section is:

"The directors shall select intelligent readers who are exemplary Christians," etc.

Mr. Thompson has also fully covered the matter of the necessity of complaint and admonition by the Finance Committee. Our interpretation of that provision of the By-Laws, as he has shown, is supported by the history of the by-law from the outset, and it supplies what would otherwise be a serious gap in these By-Laws, namely, an indicting body.

It is a general principle of the Anglo-American system of procedure for the safeguarding of private rights, that, as a general rule, the same body shall not make a complaint and pass upon its truth. If the Finance Committee by-law was enacted for the purpose of making visit and admonition by the Finance Committee a condition precedent to action by the Board of Directors, the requirement of natural justice that the complaining and trying body should be separated is complied with.

Now, if by any chance it should be held, as I am confident it will not, that the power of removal, given by Article I, Section 5, is an arbitrary power, then the probability that Mrs. Eddy never intelligently consented to the changing of the language from "and consent" to "or request," and the probability that she intended action by the Finance Committee should in all cases precede dismissal by a majority vote—those probabilities are enormously enhanced. For, even if Mrs. Eddy were willing that, with the important check of her consent, and the cooperation of the Finance Committee, a member of this board should be dismissed without cause assigned and hearing given, it seems utterly inconceivable that she could ever have contemplated vesting that power, absolutely unchecked, in such a board as this.

Assuming, however, for the purpose of argument, that Mrs. Eddy's consent

was not necessary, and that visit and admonition by the Finance Committee are not necessary, the fundamental question as to whether the power of removal can be exercised arbitrarily or only for cause is a question of what was intended to be the tenure of the directors' office.

There are just three kinds of tenures of corporate or other officers: Tenure at the mere will or pleasure of the body, tenure for a fixed term, and tenure during good behavior. If an officer holds his office merely at the will and pleasure of his superior or employer or of the corporation or association of which he is an officer, why, then of course he can be discharged without cause, because that is implied in the very idea of a holding at will and pleasure. But if he holds either for a fixed term or during good behavior, he can of course be discharged only for cause, and cause implies a judicial ascertainment of the cause, notice and hearing. That distinction which makes, as a general rule, the right of notice and hearing depend upon the tenure of office, runs through all the cases.

Now, what was the tenure of office? The By-Laws contain no express provision. There is no fixed term. The intention must be either that a director should hold during good behavior or that he should hold for a fixed term, the measure of his tenure being, in the latter case, the question of interpretation, to be determined as well as we can in the light of the context and of the surrounding circumstances, and, above all, the nature of the office itself. The language of the by-law, its extraordinary lack of explicitness, the failure to state whether cause should be necessary or not be necessary, is of no significance, for the effect of that can be argued just as well one way as the other. If Mrs. Eddy had been a trained lawyer and had foreseen and had in mind this question, or foreseen the necessity of covering it at this point, she could just as well have stated in express terms that the right of dismissal could be exercised at pleasure as she could have stated in express terms that it should be exercised only for cause. So the fact that she did not specify gets us nowhere.

The Master—Unless there is a presumption in favor of cause.

Mr. Demond—Precisely, Your Honor. We say there is a presumption in the case of officers of this kind in favor of the right of removal only for cause. I am coming to that in just a moment and then I shall be through.

It is perfectly clear that in the power of removal as to the Publishing Society trustees she intended to give a somewhat broader discretion than that which the law gives with reference to removing for cause an officer or person with a fixed term of office, because she said, "such reasons as to them may seem expedient."

The Master—That language is not quite accurate, as you no doubt notice. You do not describe a reason, strictly speaking, as expedient or non-expedient. We have got to do a little translating there.

Mr. Demond—Yes. The Master—"For such reasons as may seem to them to render the removal expedient." I suppose that is what it really means, isn't it?

Mr. Demond—Yes. It can well be argued on the analogy of certain cases, that that meant that there should be an absolutely arbitrary power. On the other hand, it can well and forcibly be argued that the very statement that the reasons must be such as to expedient to them means that there must be some reasons, and not a total lack of reasons. And if there must be some reasons, why, it can be further argued that they must be rational reasons and must be ascertained in a judicial manner.

But, at any rate, it was intended to give a rather broad discretion as to the reasons, if there were any real reasons, to the First Members or directors with regard to the removal of trustees. That language, that power of removal, was earlier than the original granting of the power of removal to a member of the Board of Directors itself. The fact that Mrs. Eddy did not employ any similar language, instead of indicating that she meant to empower them to act arbitrarily on their mere notions of expediency, would appear to indicate that she did not intend to give as broad a discretion as she gave in the case of trustees of the Publishing Society.

Mr. Whipple—Mr. Demond, may I ask, if both these bodies were by the Trust Deed endowed with judicial functions to determine when there were reasons; can judicial functions of that sort be delegated by one of the bodies to the other?

Mr. Demond—No. Mr. Whipple—If she reposed confidence in these two bodies to exercise a judicial discretion in determining about removal, can that power to judge, in which she imposed confidence, be delegated from one body to the other?

Mr. Demond—No, it could not be delegated. It is a question of survival when the one body is abolished.

Mr. Whipple—Well, does it survive when one judicial body goes out of existence, assuming that it does, and the power has been intrusted by the donor to both of them, acting jointly? She is not intrusted one of them. She has not intrusted the directors in any sense by her own consent. She has kept her hold during her lifetime right on them.

Mr. Demond—A power involving the exercise of discretion or judgment of course cannot be delegated so long as the person to whom it is given is in a position to exercise it himself.

Mr. Whipple—Can it be inherited by anybody else?

Mr. Demond—I think so, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—If it can't be delegated, how can it be inherited?

Mr. Demond—I think so, Mr. Whipple.

Mr. Whipple—If a man can will his property he ought to be able to sell it. Mr. Demond—I think so for this reason: that it is not a question of delegation here, but of survival, and whether it survives depends on whether it was a matter of personal confidence. It seems to me, that it

could not have been a matter of personal confidence with respect to the First Members, because they were necessarily an indeterminate, fluctuating body. Mrs. Eddy was not, under the designation of First Members, giving the power to certain specific individuals, and she personally had in mind, and in whose individual judgment she trusted; she was giving it to a body whose membership must change by death, resignation, removal, and the addition of new members, which is inconsistent with the idea of a personal confidence as distinguished from vesting the power in an official body in the interest of the trust beneficiary represented by that body.

Mr. Whipple—Were not the directors subject to the same vicissitudes? None of them were immortal.

The Master—The only difference is that they do not change quite so fast, I suppose.

Mr. Whipple—Not so many of them. Mr. Demond—They might. That is one of the reasons for construing this as a power vested in these bodies in an official capacity, and not as a matter of personal confidence which would die when one of the bodies died.

We say that the evidence upon the question of interpretation overwhelmingly preponderates in favor of a power to remove only for cause, and that the legal presumption is to that effect. And some of the reasons why we take that position are these:

In the first place, the very genius of our institutions is opposed to the exercise of arbitrary power, and it is arbitrary to exercise the power in question here. Governor Bates in his argument, according to my notes, describes his conception of the removing power of these majority directors as absolutely arbitrary, the most arbitrary power that can be given.

In the next place, this Church, these By-Laws, are not an importation from some clime or country where arbitrary power is customarily conferred. They did not come down to us from medieval Italy. Mrs. Eddy is a daughter of New Hampshire, born and raised in the free atmosphere of the granite hills, among a people to whom absolute arbitrary power or exercise of power has been intolerable from the beginning of their provincial history.

She did not adopt this peculiar form of government for this Church because she was fond of vesting arbitrary power in people, but because of a certain plain reason of what she deemed business expediency. Governor Bates says that that reason was obvious, but he did not refer to the evidence.

On page 644 of the record, Mrs. Knott, describing a conversation with Mrs. Eddy, stated a portion of that conversation as follows: "She said they told her that it was not humanly possible to organize a church in the way that she proposed; that is, The Mother Church being governed by a minority so to speak, although the provision was made for the branch churches to be governed in the usual way by the votes of all members. But she said she saw the impossibility of having The Mother Church governed by or controlled by votes of members, as they would be in all parts of the world."

That is the reason, and the only reason, why she undertook to limit the power of the members to the first instance to a few of the members, and later on to vest it in the Board of Directors altogether;—not because she loved arbitrary power and wanted to confer arbitrary power to the limit, but because she deemed it impracticable, with the members of this church scattered all over the face of Christendom, to leave them to exercise the church functions in the usual democratic manner.

Arbitrary power in this connection is simply a power to strangle freedom of thought. There is no conceivable reason why Mrs. Eddy or anybody else should have dreamed of giving a majority of this board the unique and extraordinary power to purge itself without notice, hearing or cause, at its arbitrary whim or discretion, except for the single reason of eliminating dissenting minorities.

Now, this Church, this religion, has been built up around the principle of freedom of thought.

Why, from its very inception down to within a few years, when the position of this Church became so well established that it no longer had any necessity of fighting for existence, it had to fight for the principle of freedom to act upon its own religious beliefs. Did any one know it better than Mrs. Eddy? Was Mrs. Eddy, with this idea of freedom of thought and of personal opinion ingrained in her, fighting for it during the best part of her life—was she consciously participating in extinguishing that vital element of growth in the governing body which whenever two of the functions of this Church? Think of that question a little. A believer in arbitrary power!

Why, Mrs. Eddy says, in the little introduction to this Manual, on the unnumbered page just preceding the table of contents, regarding the rules and By-Laws in the Manual:

"They were not arbitrary opinions nor dictatorial demands, such as one person might impose on another."

But if that by-law is an opinion that a majority of the Board of Directors can simply say, "Get out," if they see fit, with the other three, it comes pretty near being an "arbitrary opinion."

Mrs. Eddy said something else which perhaps has not been referred to in this connection. She said, in Section 9, of Article I, "Law constitutes government." That principle is the antithesis of the principle of autocracy. If law constitutes government, then she meant that the government administered by the governing board of her Church should be a government of law and not a government of men.

But if the three can say to the two, "Get out," without first, in a judicial manner, finding cause established why they should get out, the government of this Church is a government of men, and men who have the power to elect the successors of those that they have told to get out, and whose successors will probably be

mighty careful to so conduct themselves that they won't receive a similar order of dismissal.

And the effect upon this Church is something that the members of this denomination, that have its interests at heart, had better give a little serious thought to.

Now, Mr. Thompson has gone through the various provisions in other parts of this Manual which more specifically indicate that Mrs. Eddy intended fair dealing should be exercised in connection with matters of discipline. He has also covered fully the argument from the effects and consequences of the two constructions. It is obvious and argues itself.

There is just one other thing that I want to mention, and it is important. Governor Bates says an officer is a servant. He used that phrase in his argument. Well, now, in the case of a servant the presumption is that he can be discharged at will unless the contract otherwise provides. But in the name of common sense, if these directors were servants, who was the master? The members of this Church, for all practical purposes, are members in name only under this form of government, and, as I explained some time ago, that form of government would seem to be valid as long as the members acquiesced in it, whether it is binding on them for all future time or not. As matters stand now, they have no voting power. The directors exercise all the power of the Church. They appoint themselves, select their own successors. Who is their superior? Why, they are the masters, if their contention should prevail even to the extent of 50 per cent, of everybody in this denomination in regard to the affairs of the denomination. There is nobody but a court of equity that can exert upon their actions the slightest check.

Now, what is the analogy? In deciding what the presumption is as to whether the tenure of office was to be at mere whim and pleasure or during good behavior, are we to compare these directors with a common servant of a private employer, with an ordinary subordinate administrative officer like a member of the much lamented Boston police force, or are we to compare them with the directors or trustees that exercise all the administrative or other powers of an incorporated charitable trust, or with the directors of a business corporation, or, if you want an analogy in the line of public office—Governor Bates seems to prefer public offices—with those great boards which stand at the head of our system of government, with no superior? You can draw that analogy and it will be useful.

As to the trustees of incorporated eleemosynary institutions, one case cited in our brief is Welch v. Passaic Hospital, 59 New Jersey Law, 142. That was a writ of mandamus to reinstate a governor of an incorporated hospital. The statute authorizing such corporations expressly empowered the board of governors to alter and amend by-laws and provide for filling vacancies and removing members of their own board. The constitution of the particular hospital contained no provision on that particular subject, except the provision that when any governor should die, resign or refuse or neglect to act, the board should fill the vacancy after such vacancy had been ascertained and recorded in the book of minutes. The board passed a resolution expelling the relator for non-attendance at hospital meetings, without notice of hearing. A peremptory writ of mandamus was issued. The Court rather forcibly construed the provision in the constitution of the particular hospital as contemplating an ascertainment in a judicial manner of the neglect to act in the office, and then went on to say:

"But if the constitution and by-laws were silent upon this subject and did not provide for an inquiry and determination, still those elements of judicial action would be absolutely necessary. He must have had notice and must have been given an opportunity to be heard upon charges or complaints presented against him. His continued right of membership could not be forfeited, ipso facto, by his failure to attend a meeting or meetings of the board. Upon this subject of this neglect of duty there was no legal investigation and adjudication by the board of governors of this association, and the relator is entitled to be restored to the membership of the board from which he has been irregularly and illegally removed."

Now, there is an earlier case with regard to a similar body in Connecticut. The Master—Also on your brief, I take it.

Mr. Demond—No, it is not cited on my brief, Your Honor.

Fuller v. Plainfield School, 6 Conn. 532. The defendants were incorporated trustees of an academy, and the proceeding was a mandamus to reinstate the plaintiff as a member of the board, a majority of his associates having passed a vote expelling him without notice. The charter authorized the trustees to fill vacancies occasioned by death or removal. But the Court rather forcibly construed the word removal as meaning removal from the town and not removal from office, and then said:

"Moreover, the trustees are vested with power to displace, at pleasure, any officer appointed by them, but no power is given them of removing each other; and such a power would be as unfit as it would be novel."

The Court further expressed a grave doubt if any implied power of removing the trustees existed in the corporation, but held if such power did exist it could be exercised only for cause, on specific charges, and judicial notice and hearing.

Now, the cases cited in our brief and the treatment of the subject in an elementary work, such as Cyc., for example, show that it is elementary that the directors of a business corporation cannot be removed from office except for cause, on due notice and hearing, unless the charter or governing law expressly provides otherwise, although in a case of mere subordinate administrative officers, the opposite rule would prevail. And

as to public officers, who has ever suggested that either house of Congress or either house of the Legislature, or a city government invested with the power to pass upon elections and qualifications of its own members, could proceed to throw a dissenting minority out of the window without cause, notice or hearing?

Now, that is all I care to say, Your Honor, about the fundamental law points in this case. The question of bad faith, in which I thoroughly agree with Mr. Thompson's remarks has been so fully covered by him that no further comment upon it is necessary. I will not weary Your Honor further except to call Your Honor's attention to the language of a western judge in a case cited at the very end of our brief:

"A church society is a voluntary organization formed for the advancement of the spiritual welfare of its members by counsel, admonition and example, and to promote, as far as possible, with the means at hand, the welfare of the race. There must be freedom of individual thoughts, and in respectful language, expression for such thoughts."

The question in the Dittmore case is whether, from this time on, freedom of thought, and in courteous language expression of such thought, is to continue to prevail in the governing board of this great Church, or whether the man that undertakes to exercise this right of freedom of thought, is going to be given his walking orders, and a more subservient successor put in his place.

The Master—I took it for granted you preferred to go on, Mr. Demond, although it is after 4 o'clock.

Mr. Demond—I did not realize it, Your Honor.

The Master—I have always waited for the speaker to suggest 4 o'clock, and you did not do it.

Mr. Demond—I am sorry, Your Honor; I did not realize how much time I was taking.

The Master—I thought you would rather, when you got started, finish up, Mr. Demond—Certainly.

The Master—I think we are all indebted to you for a very concise and forcible statement.

Mr. Demond—Thank you. [Adjourned at 4:30 p.m. to 10 o'clock a.m., Friday, Sept. 12, 1919.]

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ELECT OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Philadelphia Office

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—At yesterday's session of the thirty-fourth triennial encampment of the Knights Templar, New Orleans, Louisiana, was chosen for the next encampment, which will be held in September, 1922.

Announcement of the election of officers was also made. The next grand master is Joseph K. Orr of Atlanta, Georgia, who was formally installed. The deputy grand master is Jehiel Chamberlain of St. Paul, Minnesota; grand generalissimo, Leonidas P. Newby, Knightstown, Indiana; grand captain general, William H. Norris, Manchester, Iowa; grand senior warden, George W. Dallery, Denver, Colorado; grand junior warden, William Sharp, Chicago, Illinois; grand treasurer, Wales Liens, Connecticut, who was reelected, and grand recorder, Frank Johnson, Kentucky.

The grand encampment has adopted 500 French children of Masonic parentage who were made orphans by the war and will set aside \$5000 from the grand master's war relief fund for rebuilding the hospital of St. John in Jerusalem.

DEFICIENCY FUND REQUESTS CUT DOWN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The House Appropriations Committee yesterday swung the axe of economy hard on practically all government departments asking deficiency funds and reported a bill giving less than a third of the total asked. As reported, it carried more than \$14,000,000. The Attorney-General got all he asked for hunting on food profiteers and hoarders and enforcing war-time prohibition. He told the committee he expected to spend \$50,000 a day on the food campaign alone.

Navy yard workers will feel the effects of the cut, and it was said many thousands would have to be discharged slowly. Committee men declared their action was a notice for increased efficiency, as the yards are only 65 per cent as efficient as in the pre-war period.

NATIONALIZATION OF MINES ADVOCATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The United Mine Workers convention yesterday adopted a report of its policy committee advocating nationalization of coal mines. This report will be treated in detail by a resolutions committee, which is expected to report tomorrow. The convention adjourned till Saturday out of respect to its former president, John Mitchell. All the reports presented by its various officers were adopted by the convention without amendments.

John L. Lewis, president, expressed the belief to The Christian Science Monitor correspondent that a wage agreement would be arranged with operators without serious disagreement.

NEW COURSES IN SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland Office

PORTLAND, Maine—The public schools of Portland are to have an addition of 34 teachers for the coming year, thus providing for better instruction and to make possible the institution of four new courses to the regular curriculum. These will be courses in automobile mechanics, printing and machine shop for boys, and advanced sewing for girls.

CANADA'S POSITION AMONG THE NATIONS

Minister of Justice Denies "Little Canadianism" of the Hon. W. S. Fielding in Attempting to Amend Peace Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Hon. W. S. Fielding, M. P., for Shelburne and Queen's, who at the recent national Liberal convention was a candidate for leadership, and now sits on the front row of the Opposition benches, offered an amendment yesterday to the peace resolution which has been before the House of Commons for approval since Monday. The member for Shelburne and Queen's, who was former Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government but broke with his chief and favored conscription, emphasized the fact that there were differences of opinion regarding the obligations to be incurred by the various signatories, under the League of Nations covenant, and the reservation which he offered was as follows:

"That in giving such approval this House in no way assents to any impairment in the existing autonomous authority of the Dominion, but that the question of what part, if any, Canada shall take in any war, actual or threatened, is one to be determined at all times when occasion may require by the people of Canada through their representatives in Parliament."

Mr. Fielding took the ground, in the course of his speech, that the presence of Canadian delegates at Paris was unnecessary, inasmuch as there was no exclusively Canadian business to transact and because the British authorities were competent to look after Canada's interests. He even contended that in labor matters Messrs. Barnes and Gompers were competent to attend to the interests of industry in the Dominions at large. Canada, he declared, was not a nation, but a colony, and he characterized as "bumcombe" and "topfoddlery" all claims that the Dominion had advanced toward nationhood through attendance at the conference. He believed that in that regard objections to Canada's professed status were highly logical.

The Hon. C. J. Doherty, Minister of Justice, and signatory for Canada of the treaty, derided the "little Canadianism" and colonialism of Mr. Fielding, and contended that Canada had advanced far toward virtual equality in the sisterhood of nations of the Empire. With regard to the amendment, he declared that the functions of the council of the League of Nations were "advisory" and not mandatory. The council had power to say what any nation party to the league "ought to do" in the matter of men and armament in the case of any dispute which might arise with regard to territorial aggression. It could not "force" any nation to take that advice. "Conceivably," said Mr. Doherty, "when such advice is given it will rest with the Dominion, through Parliament, to say whether or not the advice shall be followed, and whether or not soldiers shall be sent. The undisturbed power of Parliament shall stand between the council and the people."

In addition, the Minister declared that any nation called upon to act became automatically a member of the league, and had a vote. Advice could never come from a council of which Canada was not a member.

TELEPHONE RATES HELD TO BE TOO HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Providence Office

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Telephone rates charged by the Providence Telephone Company, the subsidiary of the Bell system, are too high, and have been for several years, according to Ralph W. Eaton, public service engineer, who has furnished information in connection with the investigation of the situation here. He expressed an opinion that the company has been setting aside too large sums for the building up of the plant. Another point he objected to is the payment of the greater part of the local company's revenues each year to the Bell Company.

CAMPAIN FOR MAINE GRANITE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland Office

PORTLAND, Maine—Coordinated effort to urge the use of Maine granite in building throughout the United States is to be made following the convention of the National Building Granite Quarries Association here. The controlling interests of this important industry have formed a strong organization to further the campaign. Great increase in the output of Maine quarries is looked for, and the proposed State Pier with all such a wharf will mean for such an industry is especially interesting the granite association.

PLUMB PLAN SUPPORTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Two thousand delegates to the convention of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Laborers pledged themselves to engage actively in an attempt to have Congress adopt the Plumb plan for railroad management. The pledge followed a two-hour exposition of the plan by Glenn E. Plumb, its author.

MARINES LAND IN HONDURAS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Departure of President Bertrand of Honduras from Tegucigalpa was followed by looting and

BOSTON POLICE STRIKE COMMENT

Various Newspapers in Their Editorial Columns Take Occasion to Discuss Situation in Massachusetts City

Following are comments of other newspapers on the strike of the police of Boston, Massachusetts, as taken from their editorial columns:

New York Times

This Boston relapse into savagery, private war, and individual self-defense gives not merely a glimpse, but a long look at the fires of anarchy and crime that smolder always under civilization. It shows us naked the savage state existing side by side with the civilized, and held back from satisfying its instinct of disturbance and prey only by public force. To permit the public guardians of the public safety to take their orders, not from their superiors, the representatives of the public, but from outside organizations of private men, is as preposterous and impossible as it would have been to ask General Pershing to refer his orders or his plans of campaign to a union of mule drivers. The public safety must be exercised without interruption. However disagreeable to all the Bostonians except hoodlums and criminals this police strike has been, it must end, as all such experiments must end here, not only with vindication of the law, but in a profounder sense of the necessity of giving no truce or compromise to those who put the union, the consensus of a law or a few million individual wills, desires, and interests, above the desire, interest, and will of the public expressed in law executed unflinchingly by public officers faithful to their functions.

New York World

For this situation of general mob rule and riot and looting and murder the Boston police, organized as a Labor union and acting as such in affiliation with other Labor unions, stand forth as wholly responsible. They knew exactly what would result from their action. They deliberately invited such a result. They made the certain consequences all the more immediate and widespread by the very publicity and concert of their action so carefully and showily calculated. They not only deserted their sworn duties on the face of the enemy, but they did their best to inform the enemy of the precise time when the city was to be stormed and delivered over to the mob. The developments in Boston are the immediate concern of every city in the country. The fire there started demands precautionary measures everywhere against its spread. And what started the fire there will start it wherever tolerated. The police of a city can no more be allowed to organize in allegiance to forces and interests outside the constituted authority than regiments of an army can be allowed to do so. This is obvious. It is beyond all thought of toleration. The intelligence of the personnel of the average American police force would make this clear to themselves. Their interests held in common with other citizens should be commanding. When or late the Boston police union as a militant strike organization will have to give way and dissolve.

Providence (R. I.) Journal

This is a time of test for Boston, where a strike of the police began on Tuesday evening, required the calling out of state troops yesterday, and threatened to cause a sympathetic strike among the firemen. The very fact of striking proves conclusively that the police are in the wrong. They are sworn to preserve the public peace and by striking they have broken their pledge. No matter what advantages they may have, it is their duty and business, and their last business, to protect the people of Boston and the people's property. No technicalities, no obligations to a Labor organization, no consideration in short whatever can be properly urged in their behalf. Their action in leaving the city defenseless is as wrong as the action of the American Army in the case of the German enemy would have been in the critical days of last year's France. The situation is of national import. We want no repetition of it in America. Policemen everywhere must realize that they cannot make a divided allegiance to the public on the one hand and on the other to a private organization that at any moment compel them to stand antagonistic to the public interest. The Boston police have not themselves or allowed themselves to be placed, with the honorable exception of a minority of faithful members of the force, in an impossible position. They are—or were unwillingly struck—something more than mere employees; they were an arm of government as truly as United States soldiers or members of a state guard are. Let us have no compromise, no weak surrender on the part of the public. The fight, if it is to be a lesson taught to a finish and a lesson taught for the benefit of the whole country and the safeguarding of our prosperity and peace.

Worcester Telegram
Worcester and Boston are not the first cities to hear the bells ring the call for the state guards to assemble and ready to defend a city against mob and scattered destroyers and worse criminals because the police of that city fail to do their duty. But Boston is the first New England city to need militia protection because of a strike of its police force. The policemen should not have deserted their posts. They are striking against themselves as citizens. They are not competent citizens, under the American judgment. They are outlawed by their own act of giving up to a previously acknowledged duty. That is different from striking and leaving other forms of employment. Soldiers cannot resign in the midst of battles or a state of war which may mean battles within the period of their enlistment. Policemen are soldiers. It is an unpatriotic leaving of the post. The city may be in error as to the reasonable pay of these soldiers in the past, but that does not excuse the deserters.

ELEMENTARY GERMAN BARRED IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Elementary German-language courses will be barred this year in the public high schools here under a ruling of the Board of Education as announced by Lawrence Wilkins, director of modern language instruction in high schools. About 3000 pupils who have begun this study will be allowed to take advanced courses. Professor Wilkins has just returned from a study of foreign-language teaching in the various states and finds that although there is considerable opposition to German, propaganda also is afoot to have it restored in some states. In California there is a state law against instruction in German, but in Wisconsin and elsewhere German is being taught. Spanish is now most demanded here. Ten additional teachers of Spanish were added last year and 20 are needed now. There were 25,729 pupils studying Spanish here last year. Professor Wilkins advocates the restriction against the teaching of German indefinitely.

REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN IS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the United States Department of the Interior, thinks it would be advantageous to have women among the 45 delegates who will attend the national industrial conference which President Wilson has called to meet in Washington on Oct. 6. Secretary Lane has been the foremost advocate of this conference among the members of the Cabinet and may preside over some of the sessions. There are likely to be representatives of employers who conduct "open shops." The selection of representatives of non-union employees, who are numerous, is said to be a problem, as no leaders stand out conspicuously. From present indications the sessions will continue for several weeks.

FRENCH GIRLS TO ATTEND COLLEGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A party of 122 French girls, winners of scholarships in universities and colleges in the United States, arrive today on the steamship France, under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges. They were selected in France by a committee of the association, of which Miss Mary L. Benton, of Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota, is chairman. There are 114 girls here already, studying throughout the country. The French Government has offered 24 scholarships in French universities to American girls who are now being selected.

NEW HAVEN HEARING IS SET FOR OCT. 28

NEW YORK, New York—Hearing of a motion to permit more than 1300 stockholders in the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad to intervene as plaintiffs in a suit brought against William Rockefeller and other directors for \$150,000,000 was set for Oct. 28 yesterday by Federal Judge Mack, who will also hear a motion at the same date for the appointment of a limited receiver to prosecute the stockholders' suit against the company and its directors.

PROMINENT JEWS MEET IN CHICAGO

Annual Convention of Zionist Organization of America—Over 1000 Delegates Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—With the arrival of prominent Jews from all over the United States to attend the twenty-second annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America today, 25 visiting rabbis will occupy as many pulpits in orthodox Jewish synagogues and deliver addresses on Zionism. Tomorrow morning there will be special services in the synagogues and in the evening the main social feature of the convention, a ball tendered to the visiting delegates, will be held. Formal convention sessions open at the Auditorium Sunday afternoon and continue until Thursday next. Over 1000 delegates are expected to attend.

Departure of Zionists

Large Delegation Starts From Boston to Chicago Convention

BOSTON, Massachusetts—An unusually large delegation, representing all of the Zionist organizations of greater Boston, left from the South Station, last night, for Chicago to attend the twenty-third annual convention of the Federation of American Zionists, which will be held in that city during the earlier part of the coming week.

A special feature of the opening on Sunday will be the ensemble Zimro, composed of the players from abroad, who will play Hebrew melodies and compositions by composers now residing in Palestine. On Saturday night the local Chicago committee will entertain the delegates at a reception and ball at the First Regiment Armory.

The great task before the delegates will be the mapping out of a constructive program for work in Palestine. An important factor at the convention will be the "Hadassah," the women's branch of the Zionist organization. During the past year this organization devoted itself mainly to the task of clothing the population of Palestine and maintaining the American Zionist Medical Unit in Palestine that formed the nucleus of a public health department for the country. The work of the Department of Education, too, will be given serious consideration, with a possible revision of its plans to meet requirements which arose the past year. Under this heading will come up the work of Young Judea.

A feature of the convention will be the report of the honorary president of the Zionist Organization of America, Louis D. Brandeis, who has just arrived from Palestine, where he spent a month making investigations of the possibilities presented by the land for the successful establishment there of the Jewish homeland. Other reports on Palestine will be made by Dr. Harry Friedenwald, of Baltimore, and Robert Solod, secretary of the Zionist Administrative Committee.

The status of the Jews in Europe,

particularly the prospects for complete political emancipation, will be discussed by President Julian W. Mack of Chicago and Rabbi Stephen S. Wise of New York City.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC'S RECORD

COLUMBUS, Ohio—"If anyone attempts to raise the red flag of anarchy in this country, shoot him on the spot," declared Clarence E. Adams, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in his annual address yesterday at the national encampment.

"The Grand Army of the Republic has stood, not only as the bulwark of freedom and justice in the past, but it has strenuously combated every disturbing element in our country. It has opposed the pernicious doctrines of states rights, copperheadism, pacifism and communism, and today it is battling the anarchist, the Socialist, the I. W. W., and Bolsheviki."

FREE DRINKS FOR 68,000 HORSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—During the month of August, 68,000 horses were given free drinks by the traveling water cart and the three water stations of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, according to the monthly report of that organization. The American Humane Education Society reports that 95 new Bands of Mercy were organized in the same month, making the total number 120,142.

CLASH OF RADICALS AND POLICE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Military police clashed with radicals who insisted on holding a meeting Sunday in the public square at Porto Alegre, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. Shots were exchanged and cavalry charged the crowd, clearing the square. One person was killed and many wounded. Many arrests were made.



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September

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Our prices respond to the appeal of thrift.

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For September

We continue our special early season's prices on

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These are the special models we assembled months ago, selecting the most superb skins obtainable—skins which are now beyond duplication or so increased in cost that late purchases must necessitate a considerable price advance.

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JAIL IS FAVORED FOR PROFITEERS

Special Grand Jury at Cleveland, Ohio, Makes Its Recommendations for Reduction of Cost of Living in That City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Prison sentences for profiteers instead of fines, (on the grounds that nominal fines have no effect upon the evil), establishment of city markets, extension of the area of milk supply, and a law requiring grocers to favor those who carry away purchases, are some of the recommendations made to reduce the cost of living in Cleveland by a special grand jury summoned to consider the general subject of food profiteering. The jury was impaneled as a result of a conference called by Governor Cox at Columbus when all prosecuting attorneys of the State and representatives of the United States Attorney-General's office met to secure concerted action throughout the State.

The report in part is as follows: "It is strongly recommended that all grocers be legally required to make a discrimination in their prices in favor of those patrons who carry their groceries to their homes and who do not have them charged. Cleveland commission houses have little or no moral responsibility in the matter of food supply. There is a constant tendency on the part of wholesalers of food to hold back the supply for a larger profit than a larger number of small profits."

"It is our recommendation that there be an amendment to the Constitution of Ohio that will permit a lowering of the tax rate on buildings. This would

increase building enterprise and lower rentals.

"Prosperous industrial and mercantile employers should use their credit at once, to at least make it easy for their married workers to acquire homes."

The jury in addition recommended the extension of the area of the regular source of milk supply to 100 instead of 50 miles. For the sale of other products the jury called on the city administration to establish market houses in many parts of the city, including the city parks.

It also urged that modern cost methods be applied by the State to determine the cost of producing food products in Ohio, and that this be followed by the establishment of a permanent bureau of costs.

PRESIDENT TO MEET LABOR IN NORTHWEST

SEATTLE, Washington—President

Wilson has agreed to meet a delegation of representatives of northwest organized Labor here next Sunday for a conference, which, it is declared by local Labor men, will deal with the release of "political" prisoners. L. W. Buck, secretary of the Washington Federation of Labor is expected to act as spokesman for the Labor men.

BUREAU OF HOUSING ENDS RENT DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Out of 1944 complaints of tenants against rent-raising landlords, received by the landlord and tenant relations section of the bureau of industrial housing and transportation of this city, 400 have actually been adjudicated, according to J. C. Marks, secretary of the section. This record was made, he said, although no law compels either tenant or landlord to appear before the bureau, which was therefore largely dependent upon newspaper publicity.

"Of the remaining 1544 cases," said Mr. Marks, "all we know is that the complaining tenant did not return, and whether he changed his place of abode, or settled amicably with his landlord, we have no way of knowing. Men in control of 100 or more dwellings have voluntarily consulted us, showing their susceptibility to public opinion in regard to rent raises."

Mr. Marks does not hold out much hope for a noticeable alleviation of the housing shortage in Cleveland before next year.

The Lindner Co.

Euclid Avenue at Fourteenth Street
CLEVELAND, OHIO

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—may be seen exclusively in Cleveland in the Betty Wales Bungalow—Misses' Dress Shop—third floor.

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HARDWARE for Hard Wear

CUTLERY That Cuts

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Save the Difference

Pickerings

Fifth & Main Sts. CINCINNATI—My Happy Home

THE END

AN AMERICAN LEADER

Beaded Tip

SHOE LACES

A Good Reflection

“Look on the Wrapper”

UNITED LACE & BRAID MFG. CO., SOLE MANUFACTURERS, AUBURN, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAIL ORDERS
ARE ACCUMULATING

Return to Normal Conditions in
Railroad Buying Would
Mean Capacity Operations
for the Steel Mills

NEW YORK, New York.—The exact nature of the order for 200,000 tons of steel allocated by the Railroad Administration among Bethlehem Steel, Lackawanna Steel and various subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation has not been ascertained, but it is learned that Bethlehem and Lackawanna received a little more than 100,000 tons each, with the Steel Corporation getting 80,000 or 90,000 tons.

Section of the roads in sending out orders for next year's rolling stock of particular interest at present, although there is no indication that any movement is general, there is every reason to expect it will become so.

Quantity of railroad orders has been a principal handicap to a boom in steel business since the depression followed the armistice. In particular all other lines, mills have been busy. How good is the demand for steel, apart from railroad orders, is indicated by the fact that through railroad consumption, normally some 30 per cent of steel consumption, has probably averaged less than 6 per cent in recent months, operations for some time have been close to capacity, and the Steel Corporation's unfilled tonnage orders of the last two months indicate business considerably in excess of capacity.

Return to even normal conditions in railroad buying, it is felt, would mean capacity operations for the steel mills.

There is an immense backlog of railroad orders bound to come to the mills in the last four years has been below normal replacement level. Even before the United States entered the war, rail buying was below normal, because mills were occupied with war orders at high prices, and were not anxious for rail business while railroads were inclined to hold off in hope of an easier market when peace was consummated.

On the railroads have been under government control, rail buying has been further reduced.

Placing of rail orders for next year will almost certainly be followed by orders in locomotives, cars, and other equipment. The situation in the power and rolling stock is identical with that in rails. Shortage of below normal requirements is being well-informed observers expect to be up into the hundreds of thousands. One steel man estimates it at 750,000.

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Sept. 15	23.25	23.45	23.05	23.25
Sept. 20	23.25	23.15	23.05	23.25
Sept. 25	23.25	23.05	22.85	23.25
Sept. 30	23.25	23.05	22.85	23.25
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Oct. 10	23.25	23.05	22.85	23.25
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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

The Passing of Convention

It is a day of ever-increasing influence in thought and action. In the department of living, the tendency to think for oneself is manifest. We are less what other people do, "the right thing" or "what everybody does," merely as conventional terms, are fortunately losing their power over the world more and more. They were always meaningless and unconventional, and their passing away foreshadows the departure of a foolish and unnecessary convention. We should feel free to use for ourselves in matters of the furnishing of our homes, to exercise individual taste, good or bad, without reference to what anyone may think about it. When one likes to live among velvet and damask, one likes oak or mahogany and another light and polished woods, one likes elaborate and embellished linens and another likes them plain, there is no hesitation in exercising individual tastes. Nor can there be justice or reason in a canon of what is relegated to certain clothes as suitable for street wear and for use at an afternoon party, or for materials and certain woods as suitable for the dining room, the parlor or the living room. Why velvet and damask take possession of the living room, while the soft and delightful chintz or muslin are relegated to the bedroom. Loose covers in the living room are charming, and yet there has been a kind of unwritten law that these unsuitable, too light and too frivolous. This would matter if people were sensible enough to give no ear to conventions, but not allowing their tastes to be influenced by custom and tradition, without realizing it, run deliberately into a groove. "The thing" or the "one never sees anywhere" are phrases that will prevail.

At present is the time for limitation that are without reason to pass and "the sooner the better," say the sensible. Fashions in dress are less binding on women than they were. Every one welcomes the sense of freedom that this is. It is generally the more sensible among people who, as reason gives place to another, get ahead in matters of fashion. They are perhaps absorbed in work of kind, or so busy thinking as to themselves, and their clothes are their last consideration. Today, however, they are beginning to give criticism, for to wear velvet, after others have taken to chintz and flowers, is no longer an acceptable offense; nor vice versa, the fall is the continuance of the same hat, so much a subject for sensible remark as once it was. The world comes out into the open place, a brotherly live as you live, and live as I please, will prevail.

Choice of Clothes

Problem of how to be well dressed is one that is not always solved. Women who are of pretty clothes, and find the way of them really interesting, make mistakes and find they have chosen which are not suitable for the occasion intended; while, on the other hand, there are many women to the question of dress is a real one. They do not want to spend time and thought upon a subject which seems to them comparatively unimportant. We must remember, however, that to be well dressed is a satisfaction to ourselves, a pleasure to our friends and to persons to see nice things; and, if one would only do her best to respect, a crowd would be a thing to look upon than it is now.

A deal of character is expressed in the way a person dresses. It may be helpful to consider just what clothes do express. Do they express the idea of neatness, harmony, or is it just sloppiness and a way to approach the problem is to make up our minds to definite thought and time to question at the beginning of season. We could begin by going over what we already have, seeing what we do go on with, and what we are to have the cleaners or to be sold, and, having done this, we begin to think out what new we really want to get. In making a decision, it is well to keep the utility well in mind; and does not mean "square-toed and a serviceable skirt," it simply means the right garment for the occasion. Utility, in the case of summer dress, would mean all that is light and airy and delicate, but is meant for the hot weather. These are the things we require when having decided the purchase of the clothes are wanted, we next consider what really is the style of dress that is "right" in; and we must be sure so that we have the dress, shoes, and stockings, etc., harmony. Then we do not, we make the disquieting thing that we have a hat which will go with a single thing we wear a coat and skirt without a hat for it. Not a bad way to look on one or two harmonious with which to go through, so that most of our things come interchangeably. When we decide exactly what we want, it is to get it, and it is that a difficulty may arise we are not always able to what we have in mind. In circumstances, it is wise not to

buy hurriedly something that we do not feel quite sure about. It is not easy to think clearly in a shop where one is surrounded by a wealth of beautiful things, attractively displayed, all charming but possibly quite the wrong thing for us; to say nothing of the advice of the salesman, offered, no doubt, with the best intentions, but without an understanding of our requirements.

It needs courage to leave a shop without buying, especially if we feel we have given trouble to an obliging person; it is, however, better to do this than to buy the wrong thing. After all, it is the shopman's task to show his goods and it is much better for all concerned that our purchase should be successful. We always remember a shop where we have done satisfactory business and like to go there again.

If it is a question of material, we can ask for a pattern to take home, where we can see if it goes with what we want, and think the matter over quietly. When we have once possessed ourselves of what we require, according to our purse and needs, we shall be able to enjoy (what must surely be a satisfaction to every woman) the consciousness of being well dressed. This really amounts to having something which is the right thing for the right occasion, and, at the same time, suitable to the wearer.

It will not be necessary, then, to think any more about clothes for quite a long while, and we may find that it has not been such a difficult or lengthy business, after all.

Making a House a Home

"But it isn't a home," objected a certain young matron, as she surveyed for the first time the house which she had inherited from a relative. "It's an interior-decorated place, in which people are expected to live; and the days of its furnishings are numbered." And, sure enough, the next morning there began a procession moving from the ground floor of the house to the attic, each individual of which bore furniture, rugs, or pictures. For this house was destined to bring out the real thought of home, not merely the idea of comfort, but the feeling of restfulness, of calm, of being a little corner where true hospitality awaited every one.

The living room rugs caused much comment by their departure for the upper regions of the house, for they were "orientals." But the new owner had good and sufficient reasons for abolishing them, as she proved to the first friend who remonstrated with her. "Oriental rugs weren't designed to cover floors," she explained. "In the first place, they were made as family symbols, with religious significance; and are, for various other reasons, quite unrelated to the real reason for their existence, which, of course, is just to cover a floor, in order to make it more comfortable to walk on, and to remove any sense of bareness. Oriental rugs' coloring and patterns are usually distracting; just remember these floors, when they were covered with such rugs, and see if they weren't the first things you noticed in these rooms."

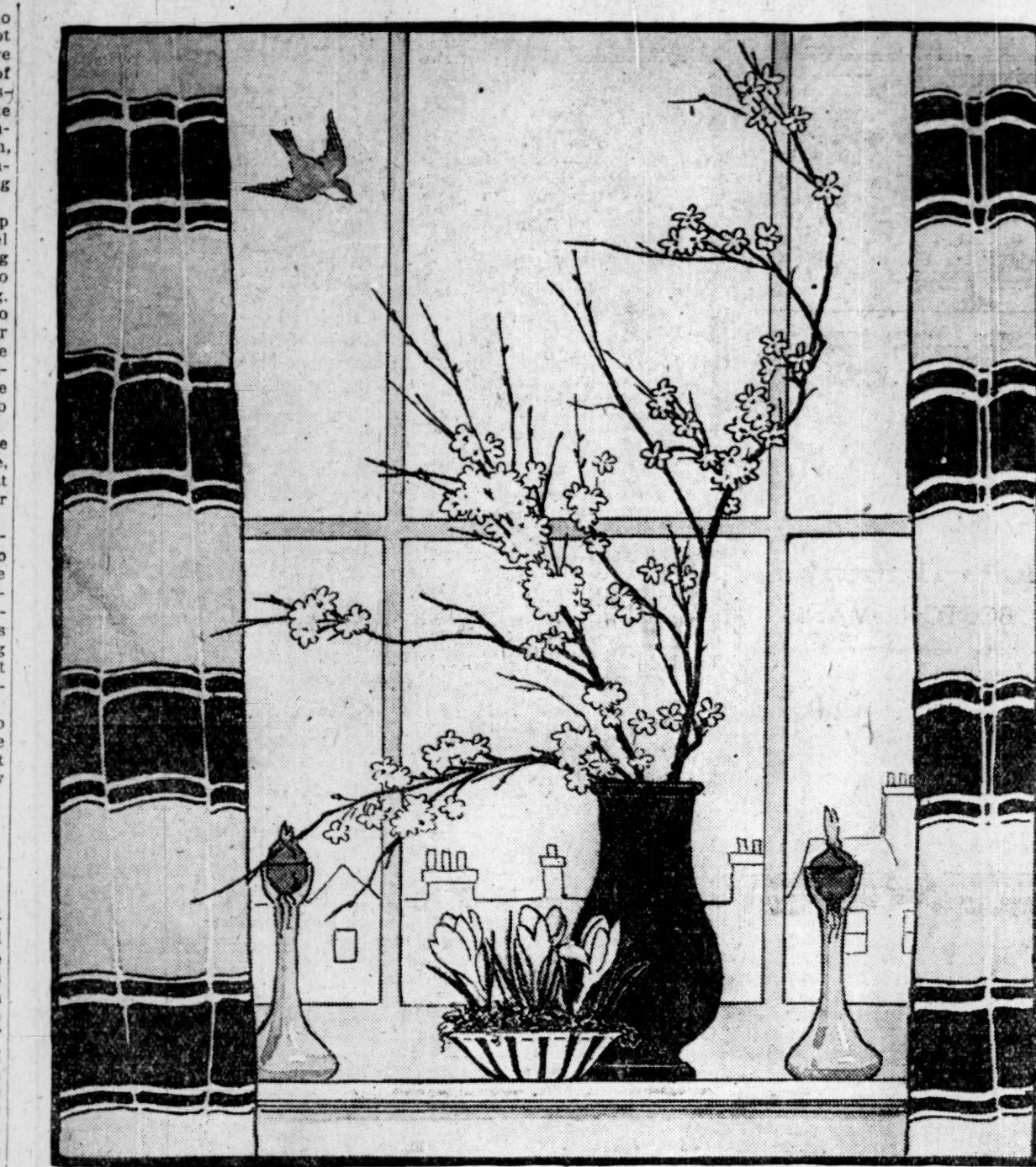
The friend admitted that they were. "Then you can understand why they are here no longer," continued the owner of the house. "They destroyed the effect of the room as a unified whole. I want my floor to be harmoniously treated accessories, which do not obtrude themselves."

That idea of harmony was carried out in the other furnishings, as well. Now, color harmony is a ticklish subject to handle; but this young woman went at it boldly, fortified by the knowledge that she had as an assistant a painter who really understood house decoration. Realizing that her walls, especially in the living rooms most used by the family, must be done in colors which would permit every picture or article of furniture to appear at its best, she selected a soft tone of yellow for living and dining rooms. Samples of the most intense colors, which would appear in the furniture's upholstery, showed up well against this pale background; and, when the room was furnished, the character of each chair and table was maintained, yet the color harmony preserved the effect of a harmonious whole. The most intense color in the rooms—a vivid blue—was placed so that it called the attention to the most interesting objects; in the big living room, a bit of blue Chinese embroidery lay across the end of a small gate-legged table on which stood a delightfully quaint model of an old Chinese junk; while, in the dining room, the same blue note was repeated in the stand of a cage in which dwelt a blue and yellow macaw. As it happened, both the little ship and the macaw carried one's mind straight to the builder of this house, a sea captain, who, while he might never have gone sailing in a junk, had roamed the seven seas and well knew the lands from which both ship and bird had come. And the mistress of the house, who was not above indulging in a bit of fancy, had planned her decorative scheme to emphasize just these two details, incidentally.

Quite clearly she carried out her idea of harmony in furnishings, by reminding one of the rest of the house as she stepped into each separate room. For example, there was a bedroom whose cream-colored cretonne was patterned with blue and green birds.

New Fall Materials

Peach-bloom is the name of a new soft woolen material, which will be used to considerable extent in the making of suits and coats. Evora cloth is also being made up into outer garments.



Spring . . . in the heart of the city

Here and There

LONDON, England.—Probably more has been written in praise of springtime than of any other season in the year. The delights of daffodil time, the glories of the spring woods, the fragrance of a cowslip field, the frolicsome antics of the young lambs, all these have been sung, times without number, by poets of all degrees. The delights of spring in the country are obvious. No one can miss them; they are thrust upon one's notice every time one looks out of the window or opens the door. But how about springtime in the city? That is a different matter. Here spring is an elusive visitor; one gets just a glimpse of her, here and there. It seems there is a different feeling in the air one day, the next, perhaps, one notices that the lilac buds in the square garden have turned green; then, possibly spring escapes one for a time till, maybe, one catches sight of the grass in the parks and sees that it is a deeper, brighter green than usual.

How to have spring, in one shape or another, always with us, even in the big town, that is the question. How may we know, in our city dwelling, that the turn of the year has come and that spring is here?

It is not impossible; it can be done, but it requires thought and patience. Still, surely, it is worth while to take a little pains that we may have the blossoms and the scents of spring with us in our city homes. We must begin to plan for this months before-hand, however, and the little round bulbs which are to repay us for our trouble in so generous a fashion must be snugly tucked up in their beds of fiber early the previous autumn. First of all, one needs an array of pottery bowls, large and small, and perhaps a few long-necked hyacinth glasses; then a big bag of fiber from the seedsmen—it is well worth while to go to a good firm for this—and then, the bulbs themselves. These will be of different shapes and sizes. Little round crocus bulbs, tapering jonquil and daffodil bulbs and ponderous hyacinths; and one and all must be carefully planted in the fiber, with just the little pointed top, from which the green shoot is to spring by and by, left uncovered. Give them three weeks or a month in a dark cupboard, keeping the fiber just moist all the time, till they are well rooted; then bring them out and put them in the sunniest window available.

Nor is this the only way in which spring may be brought into one's city home. There is an even better way. To carry this out, early in February, one must obtain some boughs of almond, of Japanese plum, or cherry, or some such flowering tree, from some kind friend with a garden in the country. These should be carefully split to the first joint—it is just as well to peel the stem for a couple of inches, too—and put into vases of water with a little piece of charcoal in each, or they may be wedged in bowls in the Japanese fashion. The lightest, sunniest window in the house must be devoted to them; and in a week or two, the brown flower buds will swell and will gradually open till what, a little while ago, were just dry sticks, will be one flowery mass of delicate sweet-scented pink and white blossoms.

Put a bowl of white or purple crocuses by them now, and spring will not seem so very far away, even in the heart of the city. Nor need one be limited to garden trees or bushes for one's flowering branches. They

Frying Hints

Many households forgo the pancake breakfast during the warm weather, and some omit it entirely from the daily menu, because of the smoke that usually accompanies the baking process. Small apartment kitchens are often difficult to ventilate, so that the air is kept fresh the whole time. The best means of removing smoke is, of course, to keep the windows raised slightly from the bottom and lowered a little from the top, so that the cool air comes in and forces the heated air through in the top. Frying pancakes need not be an objectionable process, however, if salt is sprinkled over the griddle instead of grease of some sort. A small portion of salt is used to rub the entire surface of the griddle, and then wiped off with a piece of soft paper. The cakes are poured on and will be found to bake beautifully, without smoke or the unpleasant excess of fat which sometimes accompanies them.

One housekeeper pours a little cold water into her frying pan, when the grease is heated, and just before putting in the food, as this keeps the fat from splashing out and causing additional cleaning. The water causes a slight spluttering at first, but the fat stays in the pan most successfully. A teaspoon is enough for a moderate pan, a tablespoon for a large one.

Here and There

LONDON, England.—Probably more has been written in praise of springtime than of any other season in the year. The delights of daffodil time, the glories of the spring woods, the fragrance of a cowslip field, the frolicsome antics of the young lambs, all these have been sung, times without number, by poets of all degrees. The delights of spring in the country are obvious. No one can miss them; they are thrust upon one's notice every time one looks out of the window or opens the door. But how about springtime in the city? That is a different matter. Here spring is an elusive visitor; one gets just a glimpse of her, here and there. It seems there is a different feeling in the air one day, the next, perhaps, one notices that the lilac buds in the square garden have turned green; then, possibly spring escapes one for a time till, maybe, one catches sight of the grass in the parks and sees that it is a deeper, brighter green than usual.

How to have spring, in one shape or another, always with us, even in the big town, that is the question. How may we know, in our city dwelling, that the turn of the year has come and that spring is here? It is not impossible; it can be done, but it requires thought and patience. Still, surely, it is worth while to take a little pains that we may have the blossoms and the scents of spring with us in our city homes. We must begin to plan for this months before-hand, however, and the little round bulbs which are to repay us for our trouble in so generous a fashion must be snugly tucked up in their beds of fiber early the previous autumn. First of all, one needs an array of pottery bowls, large and small, and perhaps a few long-necked hyacinth glasses; then a big bag of fiber from the seedsmen—it is well worth while to go to a good firm for this—and then, the bulbs themselves. These will be of different shapes and sizes. Little round crocus bulbs, tapering jonquil and daffodil bulbs and ponderous hyacinths; and one and all must be carefully planted in the fiber, with just the little pointed top, from which the green shoot is to spring by and by, left uncovered. Give them three weeks or a month in a dark cupboard, keeping the fiber just moist all the time, till they are well rooted; then bring them out and put them in the sunniest window available.

Nor is this the only way in which spring may be brought into one's city home. There is an even better way. To carry this out, early in February, one must obtain some boughs of almond, of Japanese plum, or cherry, or some such flowering tree, from some kind friend with a garden in the country. These should be carefully split to the first joint—it is just as well to peel the stem for a couple of inches, too—and put into vases of water with a little piece of charcoal in each, or they may be wedged in bowls in the Japanese fashion. The lightest, sunniest window in the house must be devoted to them; and in a week or two, the brown flower buds will swell and will gradually open till what, a little while ago, were just dry sticks, will be one flowery mass of delicate sweet-scented pink and white blossoms.

Put a bowl of white or purple crocuses by them now, and spring will not seem so very far away, even in the heart of the city. Nor need one be limited to garden trees or bushes for one's flowering branches. They

will be the earliest to bring us w that spring has come, for the almond is her first messenger; but, just a little later, the bare blackthorn branches will blossom for us, the larch will show its green tassels, and the horse-chestnut unfold its delightful sticky buds and hang out its fan of leaves.

Only a little forethought and care is needed, and one's indoor spring garden will prove a real delight for many days.

Effective Crochet Table Runners

Desiring some pretty, but inexpensive, table runners, one woman recently purchased some heavy linen crash toweling. This particular grade comes 18 inches wide, and without the border, which so much of the roller toweling has. The piece she decided on was of a cream color, though it comes in other natural shades and an ecru as well. As the result has attracted much favorable attention from her friends, its inventor wishes to pass on her information. This is how it was done:

The sides of all the runners were left plain, the decoration being put on the ends only. With No. 50 white crochet cotton, though 40 and 30 can be used, making the work coarser in proportion, flat insets were made. For one a basket-of-flowers design was used, making a 7½-inch square, which was set in the center at the ends, so the narrow strip of linen at each side extended about an inch below the crocheted. Across the end of each of these pieces, three rows of plain flat were put, with a single row up the side to the inset. Then two rows of four squares each were placed at the corners, and tassels fastened there, making four at each end of the scarf.

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These tassels are easily made of the same thread, by winding the necessary amount of thread over a piece of cardboard as wide as the tassel is to be long. At one end, tie it very securely with an extra piece, and then cut the other end through. Just below where the head is wanted, wrap tightly around the bunch the ends of the thread used to tie the top, and fasten securely. Run the crocheted chain through the head, so it will hold firmly to the scarf and not pull off easily in washing.

Another scarf had two narrow panels, about five by eight inches in size, set on each end, so they were longer than the material between. For these an adapted rose design from another sort of pattern was used, with fringe across the bottom of them. And, incidentally, that is one of the nicest things about flat, that a pattern can be altered or the design adapted to something else, if desired. All that is needed is the checked paper, such as draftsmen use, the best kind seeming to be that which runs eight squares to the inch. As no two persons crochet with the same results in the size of the flat, a little experimentation will show how many squares one makes to the inch, with various threads and needles. After that, it is easy to adapt your pattern to whatever is to be made, by allowing the same number of squares to the inch on the paper and copying the parts of the design wanted. A little practice will also show how it can be rearranged to suit the occasion.

Two long 60-inch scarfs, to cross the luncheon table, had little three-inch squares set into the corners, and the bottom finished with two rows of plain crochet and a picot edge. A square was set into one corner of each of the four good-sized dollies, the edges of which were then finished with a picot edge.

A dresser scarf had a narrow border patterned at each end, and a strip of about the same length was set in the front edge at the center. A picot edge was then used to finish the selvage. Another had little squares with a daisy design, set in at the corners and at intervals along the front, and then finished with a simple edge.

Though this toweling is very reasonable, compared with other linen prices, the results fully repay the work, as even a union crash (cotton and linen) will make a good appearance. Being heavy, with a coarse, though not open, weave which stands out very clearly, after being ironed on the wrong side on a thick pad, it will wear as long as the flat crochet is reputed to do. Because the material is just a nice width for either runners or bureau scarfs, and the selvage is so well finished that it needs no attention unless desired, a great deal of time is saved in making them. Then, as crochet is such handy pick-up work, and is done quickly by one at all accustomed to it, the insets are soon finished. One thing to remember is that a little bit of it will go a long way and still be effective in these simple pieces, with the coarse weave of the linen, against the dark wood.

Effective Crochet Table Runners

Simple Touches in the Home

Little unusual touches, carefully selected by the home lover, are what change the commonplace home into the home distinctive. A new and pretty idea for table decorations is found in the exquisite flowers, made of glass and attached to silver stems with delicate glass foliage. They may be used singly or in clusters, to make the summer evening table attractive and gay. They come in a variety of delicate colors, which blend with the color scheme of the dining room.

It is surprising how effectively one may improve the home by the addition of the most common varieties of weeds in blossom, if they are selected with an eye to their possibilities.



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Experiments in Blouse Making

After a full season's wear, the navy blue taffeta frock showed unmistakable signs of shabbiness which were rather difficult to conceal, as they were under the arms and about the bottom of the hem. For several months the dress hung temporarily discarded, awaiting its owner's conviction as to its best secondary purpose. The success of her sister's black satin and navy blue voile Russian slip-on blouses, however, awakened her to a practical possibility, which she carried out with unusually satisfactory results.

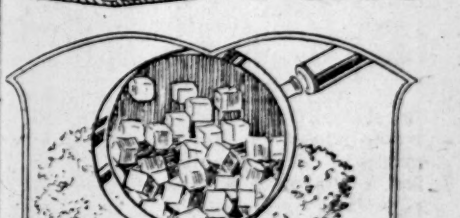
Of the waist of the frock little remained worth saving, except the snap-fasteners, which she cut off carefully and stowed in her workbox. The two deeply tucked georgette peplums, which were originally draped below the high belt line, however, were set aside as valuable. The skirt was cut off, the hem removed, because it was slightly frayed, and the stitching could not be unraveled successfully, and the taffeta plunged into a stiff suds made of soap prepared for delicate fabrics. The material was not rubbed, but squeezed gently, the water and suds removing the dirt. After rinsing, it was pressed, when almost dry, with a warm, not hot, iron, and was beautifully glossy and dainty once more. The georgette was also cleaned and pressed to its former freshness.

Before making the blouse, the skirt was turned inside out, as the wrong side was noticeably brighter than the right, and then laid under the sister's blouse, which was used as a pattern. It is quite simple to cut these blouses, however, even without a guide, if one is at all used to garment making. The material is doubled to a width desired, about one and one-half the person's measurement across being enough, unless extra fullness is preferred, and the blouse cut kimono fashion. Set-in sleeves may be substituted, if preferred, but the former is a far simpler method. If the width does not allow sufficient material for full length sleeves, and it is not often that it does, it is easy to add more material in flowing sleeves, sewed where the kimono sleeve ends, making the seam come in the upper arm for a graceful effect.

The neck lines are usually shallow, either round or elliptical, and are finished with embroidery of bright colors, in most cases, as was done to the taffeta blouse in question. This is repeated about the cuffs and sometimes on the pockets, if there are any, and on the belt ends as well. This touch of handwork adds richness and charm to the blouse, and instantly places it in a class apart from the ordinary factory-made garment. No great amount of experience in fancy work is required for this work, as it is far simpler to obtain striking results with worsted than when working with a more delicate medium. If one is interested in designing unique patterns, they may be worked out and drawn on with white chalk, or they may be traced from a standardized pattern suited to the purpose.

Many materials are being used in the making of these blouses: crepe de Chine, Jersey cloth, taffeta, pongees, satin, voile, and almost any soft fabric which may be embroidered successfully.

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EDUCATIONAL

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London Correspondent

LONDON, England.—The desire to bring all scholars and educationists of the English-speaking world to embrace the interflow of students between the universities of America and Great Britain, and the British dominions, has brought about marked results by the universities, in order to make the work of visiting students as profitable to them. It is recognized on every hand that a student derives most profit if he has his training and takes his first steps wholly within his own university, and then proceeds to some other university to receive training in methods and to undertake investigation under an acknowledged expert in his chosen subject.

There has not been customary either in Great Britain for the making of university students to proceed beyond the first degree, and only those students have taken up the work course, but fairly large numbers of these most promising students have been sent to the German universities, which advertised their facilities with a vigor and persistence that were scarcely justified by the fact that the majority of foreign students derived from the German universities.

It is unlikely that any considerable number of English-speaking students will go to the German universities for some years to come, and American and colonial students in all probability find their best facilities for research training in the English universities, and the University of Paris.

In view of providing a generally sound diploma, indicating the satisfactory completion by graduate students of a minimum period of two years of research training and the acknowledgment of some worthy piece of original investigation, the British universities have recently established facilities for the granting of the Ph.D. in all faculties, which has been recognized in the American universities as the usual research degree.

It is unlikely that the smaller British universities will attract any considerable number of students from America, except in certain branches of study, and the main interest necessarily therefore be directed to the two greatest universities, Oxford and Cambridge, with their ancient traditions of undergraduate training, their strong social atmosphere, London and Manchester, with their developed social life, but the incentive to the graduate student being situated in the midst of commercial and industrial communities.

Graduate Student
The undergraduate value of the university lies not alone in the library, the museum, and the laboratory, but also in his opportunities for social life. In England, Oxford and Cambridge will always provide unrivaled opportunities in this respect, but to the graduate student the chance of carrying out his research training in the midst of the social activities of the metropolis, with all its vast intellectual resources ready to his hand, will prove a more inspiring atmosphere than even the most enticing advantages.

The great stores of material for research in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, and the many great libraries, the extraordinary opportunities for observation of the practices of the professions, the opportunity of attending the meetings of learned societies, and the thousand and one other opportunities for the student that London affords place the metropolitan university in a unique position in relation to the research student, and its advantages for work and the granting of degrees must therefore be of great interest to him.

The University of London differs from others by reason of its size, its history, and though the conditions of examination and the granting of degrees are uniform, the work of graduate students is done under the aegis of the various faculties of the university. Every student must be registered in one of the colleges, chosen by him according to the character of the work he proposes to undertake. Registration is granted as soon as he can evidence of having attained an adequate standard of education, and a student degree from his own university.

Visiting Teachers
The secured registration in a student thus being provided with a home for social life and for study purposes, the student may be expected to work under any teacher in London of acknowledged competence. Provided the master is willing to receive him as a disciple, the student will be found in secure recognition for his college will advise him, and with the investigator under whom he is to carry out his research, the course of training he should follow wherever in London that he is to be found.

Students may perhaps seek the advice for his work in the great libraries at Kew; the physicist, in the Physical Laboratory; the biologist, in the School of Oriental Studies; the numismatist, in the department of coins and medals of the British Museum, and so on. In facilities for specialized investigation, the university holds an almost unrivaled position among the universities of the world, even in the most out-of-

the-way subject, some worker of eminence can be found in the metropolis to guide the studies of the aspirant.

After a minimum period of two years training in research and the completion of some worthy piece of investigation, the student may present his results for examination. The university will appoint a special board of examiners, including his teacher, to conduct the examination, and upon his convincing the board that he has satisfactorily completed his research training, and has made a worthy contribution to knowledge, he will be eligible for the grant of the degree of Ph.D., which is to be entirely confined to the research student.

The Higher Honors

This marks the completion of his organized academic work; but to reward his further work, done as an acknowledged investigator in his subject, the university may grant at a later date one of its superior doctorates, the highest honors in its gift, D.Lit., LL.D., or D.Sc., according to his faculty.

The details of the conditions for all this work can be obtained in the published regulations of the university, and those intending to come to London to pursue their studies may be advised to make application in the first place to the authorities of their own universities, to the Universities Bureau of International Education in New York, and then to the academic registrar of the University of London, South Kensington, S. W. 7, who, in concert with the appropriate board of studies in his subject, will advise the student as to the further steps to be taken, and how to make use of all the facilities offered.

FARMING COURSES FOR CITY PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The department of agriculture of Columbia University is unique in the United States, being located in a city educational institution," said Prof. O. S. Morgan, in charge of the department, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "In spite of its non-agricultural environment the department has persisted for many years, and, although its staff is not large, it is now well established and is making steady progress along educational lines. Unlike the ordinary agricultural colleges and schools, which are supported by state funds, this department is independent and self-sustained, supported by the university in part, and by fees from students and for consultation on farming, and by donations.

The purpose of the department is to give practical assistance to those who desire to improve their farming ventures, or who plan to buy a farm, and need instruction as to its management," he said. "As a general rule, city people have many misconceptions regarding farming; they think the work is done poorly and they could improve upon it, for it seems simple to them. They are very apt to discount the many factors in farming, while in reality the subject is complex, and requires no little experience and intelligence to make it successful. The curriculum provides a full year's work, consisting of practical lectures and laboratory experiments, excursions to model farms and consultation work in regard to the student's individual problems. Practical farm questions are discussed and worked out, thoroughly and accurately, to show the student how to make needed improvements. Enrollment in these year courses averages 100, and at the short special sessions about 400.

"The winter session of the introductory course deals with crop production as it affects the American cereal crops, including conservation of crop rotation, fertilization, farm machinery, seed improvement, testing and crop production, harvesting and storage. The spring session considers the production of small grains, hay, etc., the management of hayfields, pasture seeding and management and the production of root crops. Other courses deal with soils and fertilizers, farm management, orchard management, fruits and vegetables for home plantings, flower culture and landscaping, and poultry raising.

"City people see the need of producing grain but do not always realize the added importance of producing ruffage, or fodder, as well. Concentrated products, such as stock grain, can be shipped halfway across the continent to profit, but fodder, such as hay, can ordinarily be shipped only at short distances. Hay is worth about \$30 a ton while grain is worth \$60, and a cubic foot of car space will hold 10 pounds of hay and 30 pounds of grain. Farm live stock will eat twice the weight of fodder that they do of grain, and therefore the production of fodder will reduce the farmer's feed bill considerably.

"Diversified agriculture is being urged in all the courses. Successful farming is safe farming, and safe farming is generally diversified farming; depending on markets and upon the individual, it will be little or much specialized. The course aims to teach the city farmer the better way before he undertakes his venture.

"A regular system of outside consultation is also carried on by the department, by which regular visits are paid weekly, for 30 weeks, by staff members and other experts, to farms needing reorganization. Regular directions are carried out in cooperation with the instructor, and a gradual improvement is developed. By actually seeing the particular problem in hand the assistance can be more practically rendered than by advice at the university. Thus the department conducts a kind of 'farm efficiency bureau' by this arrangement."

LANGUAGES IN THE GRADES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—"During the last four years there has been a vigorous movement under way to eliminate foreign language instruction from the grades and high schools in the United States. Boards of education in various parts of the country have expressed their disapproval of such subjects and have eliminated them from the courses of study. Entire states have even gone so far as to legislate against them. In those schools in which foreign languages are still taught, there has been a decided decrease in the number of registrations during the last three years," says Dr. William S. Gray of the University of Chicago.

"Two radically different points of view are expressed in regard to the validity of this tendency," Dr. Gray continued. "A majority of educators and laymen favor the elimination of the foreign language because they believe that boys and girls should devote their time and attention to subjects which are clearly of greater worth to all boys and girls. No attempt is made to deny the fact that pupils derive some value from the study of foreign languages. The elimination of these subjects is favored primarily because relatively they are not as valuable as other subjects.

Other Pressing Subjects

"During the last 10 years so many community and national problems have presented themselves for solution that the school feels under obligation to devote an increasing amount of time and attention to such issues. In order to include them in the course of study, it has become necessary to eliminate other subjects. The foreign languages have been eliminated in many schools because it was believed that they contributed less of real value to the typical high-school pupil than many other subjects.

"The elimination of the foreign languages is opposed by some educators as heartily as the movement is endorsed by others. Mr. Frederick Ireland, the author of 'High Schools and Classics,' which appeared in the July number of the Atlantic Monthly, is a representative of the group which opposes the elimination of languages. In his article he presents the results of an investigation of the ability of pupils to define words of Latin and Greek origin. He found that the pupils who had studied the classical languages defined the words very well. The student who had studied English only 'presented papers so extraordinary as to be beyond belief without the documentary evidence.' Mr. Ireland then drew the conclusion that 'a little Latin and Greek helps give a correct understanding of the English,' and hence should be studied.

Criticisms Examined

"The conclusions which were cited above are open to the following criticisms. They do not take into account the fact that the pupils who take Latin and Greek are a select group, including primarily pupils who come from cultured homes and who are planning to continue their academic training. The accomplishments of these pupils are compared with those of pupils who probably will not go to college and who come from distinctly different types of homes. At least Mr. Ireland does not show that the groups of pupils involved are comparable.

"In the second place, no attempt is made to show that the desired improvements in English can be secured through systematic and effective study of English words and their derivatives. A very large group of careful students of the problem advocate such steps rather than the study of foreign languages in order to secure the type of improvement in English which all admit is desirable.

"In the third place, no attempt is made to compare the importance of an improved command of English with a broader grasp of dominant social issues. If one of the two must be slighted which shall it be? The validity of Mr. Ireland's conclusions have been raised to question at this point because they are open to the same criticisms to which numerous other studies are open which are reported in support of the study of languages.

Practical Objections

"In attempting to outline a valid point of view in regard to the elimination of languages, it is necessary to discuss the question first in relation to elementary school education and second in relation to secondary education, including the junior high school. Very little justification can be found for foreign languages in the first six grades. In the first place there is such a large field of experience concerning the world and its people to which the pupil should be introduced during this period that little, if any, time can be taken for the study of a subject which will not be used later by most of the children. In the second place, all of the strides which have been made during recent years in the phenomena of learning show clearly that languages can be learned after the age of 11 or 12 as economically as they can earlier. Granted that this were not true, the number of pupils who should learn to speak a foreign language is so small that little justification can be offered for introducing it into the elementary school.

"Whether or not pupils should take foreign languages in the secondary school depends on the use which they shall probably make of the languages in the future. The student who is planning to go to college to pursue lines of work in which a knowledge of the languages is essential should begin such studies in the junior high school. The commercial student who plans to enter some field in which he will have

foreign relations should take appropriate courses in the languages. A large number of students are studying Spanish today because they expect to seek positions in South America.

"Only a small proportion of the pupils who enter high school will make any practical use of the languages either in college or in vocational work. Hence the languages should not be required subjects. Courses should be offered, however, for the benefit of those who need them for vocational or professional purposes. They should be started in such cases at the beginning of the junior high-school period, in order that they may be mastered early, thus leaving the pupil free in his maturer years to attack problems which challenge thinking and constructive effort."

EDUCATION NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—A standing committee has been appointed to inquire into the financial needs of university education in the United Kingdom and to advise as to the application of grants made by Parliament. Increased grants, a single advisory body, and a method of distribution which would give the individuality of each institution free play, and would safeguard the legitimate interests of university autonomy, are the main points which the government has had in mind. These grants total £1,500,000 for the current year, including a special non-recurring grant of £500,000 to enable the universities to establish their work after the war on a basis of unimpaird efficiency. It will be remembered that Oxford authorities decided in convocation to apply for a grant in return for a government commission and Cambridge authorities have discussed the same question.

The committee is a very remarkable one: Sir William McCormick, LL.D., Professor Bateson, F.R.S., Sir Dugald Clerk, F.R.S., Sir J. J. Dobbie, F.R.S., Miss S. M. Fry, Sir F. Kenyon, K.C.B., D. Litt., Sir Stanley Leathes, K.C.B., Sir William Osler, Bt., F.R.S., Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S. It is the first commission which Oxford and Cambridge have known since 1877, and they have only had two in all since Cromwell's day. These were not at all popular and the 1850 commission had to get copies of college statutes from the British Museum as the colleges refused to supply them. The Scottish universities have had more experience of commissions, and in the seventeenth century suffered religious persecution from both sides as a result of them.

The war certainly helped to emphasize the need for the teaching of modern languages and in especial for the teaching of Russian. The Board of Education committee on modern languages recommended languages for their educational value in the following order: French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish; and throughout the country classes in Russian soon became common, where formerly it was quite an unknown tongue. The latest extension of the movement is announced from Manchester University, where a new "Sir William Mather chair of Russian" has been instituted. There has been a Russian class at the university since 1906, but now Russian language, literature, history, and institutions are subjects for the B. A. and B. Com. pass degrees, and an honors school is shortly to be founded. Manchester is now very well equipped in this direction as both the high school for girls and the Leigh Grammar School include Russian in the curriculum.

The new Russian professor at Manchester University is Dr. Michael Vasilevitch Tzifonov. He has been reader in Russian in Liverpool and London in Russian. Oxford has her reader in Slavonic languages, Dr. Neville Forbes, whose first reader and Russian texts are a delightful gateway to this language. Russian has also entered the public schools. Tonbridge School was the first of the big public schools to hold an examination in the language in July, 1915. The study is equally worth while from the point of view of literature and of commerce.

The Board of Education has issued a circular dealing with teaching in continuation schools as a career. It is estimated that 30,000 teachers will be required when the schools are in full swing, and it is imperative that the right kind of man and woman should come forward. As the circular says: "A teacher's job is not altogether an easy one, and it does not generally lead to fame, still less to great riches. But it has its compensations. You are molding human lives; and upon the kind of men and women who teach today depends the kind of men and women who will be citizens of our country tomorrow."

In many ways the continuation schools will offer greater possibilities to the teachers than the elementary schools: the pupils will come from workshop, office, and farm, full of vitality and ready to learn anything that bears upon their new occupations and "ready in almost all cases for the games, the clubs, the music, dancing, and play-acting, and all the social activities of which the continuation school will be the center." The circular emphasizes the need for all teachers to know something of the kind of life which their pupils will be leading; conditions of industry and the organization of labor; tastes and habits given play in their spare time and home life. There will be a year of special training after the university has been over and there will be an initial salary of £150, possibility of promotion to a headship, and an adequate pension.

STATUS OF BRITISH TEACHERS

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—An able account of the present position of teachers in the estimation of the British people, and of the hopes that reformers have for the advancement of the teaching office to the dignity of a profession, is contained in a recent number of The Educational Record, a modest little paper published three times a year by the British and Foreign School Society.

Peculiar authority is given to this discourse by the fact that its author, Mr. Frank Roscoe, is secretary of the Teachers Registration Council. Mr. Roscoe says that by the status of the teacher must be understood not the amount of public regard which an individual teacher may secure for himself by the exercise of his personal qualities, but rather the degree of esteem in which teaching work is held by the mass of the people in a country.

Attitudes of the Public

"Of the teachers as a body," he continues, "and of the importance of their work to the community few will be found to speak in terms of anything but commendation. So far as teachers individually and as a body are concerned, this commendation brings little satisfaction. One of the most frequent phenomena in connection with our schools is the appearance on platforms at prize distributions and similar functions of civic notabilities who wax eloquent concerning the good services which teachers are able to render to the Nation. They describe them in grandiloquent phrase as the creators of the England of the future, the molders of the Nation's destiny, the responsible guardians of youth, and are urgent in their advice to the pupils to show proper reverence and regard for those who have undertaken to instruct them.

"The other side of this picture is seen when the same civic notable has ceased to be rhetorical and has resumed his duties a few days later as a member of the finance committee of the local education authority. He is almost certain to be a business man with well-developed commercial aptitudes and a nice appreciation of the market value of anything he proposes to buy. When he is confronted with the business of paying for the services of teachers, his actions often afford us a true index to the real estimate which he places upon their work, and it becomes evident that he expects to magnify the greatness of England and to mold its youth on ideal lines at the smallest possible cost to the rates.

"Somewhat less striking but none the less real is the attitude of workpeople toward compulsory education. This is sometimes reflected in the daily press, where we find letters which suggest that school attendance is regarded as a form of compulsory servitude and an intrusion upon the divine right of the parent. One of our educational journals has recently been deploring the fact that when the teachers in a certain town went on strike as a protest against the local scale of salaries, their action was referred to in certain London newspapers in a paragraph with the title 'Happy Children' while a few days later a reference to another strike of teachers was headed 'More Happy Children.' In both cases, the implied assumption was that to remove children from the care of teachers was to insure their happiness, or, in other words, that teachers were wet-blankets cast over the sunny and joyous dispositions of the young.

Other Professions

"It is, of course, possible to affirm that every profession which stands apart from the common stream and claims to possess its own secret of craftsmanship tends to incur some measure of hostile criticism. . . . It is to be noted, however, that the public attitude toward the professions proper is mingled with a certain degree of respect, and not, as in the case of teachers, with a tinge of contempt. The reason for this is probably to be found in the fact that the professions, properly so called, have established a standard of attainment which they are able to maintain by the action of their own representatives acting through a professional council. . . . In the long run the status of a profession is not conferred directly by legal process, and due consideration will serve to show that it is largely the result of the actions of those who belong to the profession and who cooperate sedulously in maintaining its prestige.

"In the case of teaching work the problem of securing cooperation is extremely difficult because of the great variety of subjects taught, and because it is still the firm belief of many persons that anybody who knows a subject sufficiently well is competent to teach it. This belief leads to the practice of appointing teachers without any regard to their ability to convey knowledge to others.

"The common basis of teaching work has lately found a gratifying recognition in the official regulations for the training of teachers which are issued by the Board of Education. It is now provided that the student in a training college may elect to be prepared for special kinds of teaching work after going through a general course. It is no longer suggested that the training of a teacher for secondary school work must be wholly different from that of a teacher for primary schools.

Effect of New Regulations

"It is certain that the effect of these regulations will be to develop the consciousness of unity hitherto almost unknown among teachers. It may be regarded, indeed, as one of the most important results of the existence of the Teachers Registration Council, a body which represents every kind of teaching work and exists to promote the unification of the teaching pro-

fession and to enhance its status in the eyes of the public.

"The importance of unification lies in the fact that when it is accomplished the word 'teacher' will have a more exact connotation than hitherto. The public will gradually come to understand that those who have the right to call themselves 'teachers' belong to a definite class engaging in a certain kind of professional work. It will still be necessary, however, to make the public understand that the teacher's fitness to perform his duties has been investigated by an authority competent for that task.

"In the case of teachers, we find that their work tends increasingly to be regarded as a national service, and so far as teachers in public elementary schools are concerned, the task of licensing them has hitherto been undertaken by the State Department acting independently of any professional body. Other teachers have required no license nor, indeed, any specific qualifications save such as might be demanded by those proposing to employ them. This state of affairs calls for remedy.

"On the one hand, it is not wholly desirable that a State Department should have the sole power of granting or withholding licenses to teach. This is a duty in which the teachers themselves, through their representatives, should certainly have a share, and the exercise of this duty should cover all branches and types of teaching work. In other words, the improved status which will result from a unification of the teaching profession will be further enhanced if the professional council already established is invested with the right to examine the credentials of those who seek to become fully qualified as teachers.

"The council should then be given the right to advise the State as to which persons should receive its license to teach, or, alternatively, the State might appoint officials to act with the council in this particular work. It is not necessary that the State should itself examine candidates. The universities can provide the necessary machinery, both for teaching and examining, and the task of the professional council would be that of determining which examinations were acceptable in each branch of the work.

Value of University Work

"It is a generally accepted view that all teachers should be given the opportunity of taking a university course in order to insure the necessary intellectual training for their work. Less generally it is agreed that all teachers should have a course of professional training, studying the methods of teaching, and taking a period of probation under skilled guidance. With this equipment and the formal recognition of their own professional council and a subsequent license from the State, teachers would find themselves coming to be recognized as members of a professional body in the true sense.

"Their status would thereby be enhanced, and although it is too much to hope that in one generation they could live down the obloquy which has attached their calling for centuries, it is at least reasonable to suppose that the word 'teacher' would come to have a more definite meaning and a better significance for the ordinary man or woman.

"The conditions of their work would be improved with less display of reluctance on the part of local authorities and administrators; they would be able to assert themselves as men and women of professional standing, entitled to discuss with inspectors and supervisors all suggestions relating to their work, and not be expected, as is now too often the case, to accept meekly any prescription which is imposed upon them.

"The essential conditions for the improvement of the status of teachers are that they should unite their forces, assert themselves as masters of their calling after taking pains to justify the claim, that they should also exercise in their own professional concerns a proper degree of independence, and be prepared always to regard for public welfare, and that they should pause before taking any action which may suggest that their chief or sole concern is the amount of money they are to receive for their work. The status of any calling depends on the extent to which its members recognize their obligations, although it is also affected by their readiness to claim for themselves and their work a proper meed of recognition and consideration."

CIVIL SERVICE PLACES FOR WOMEN

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—The women who have been engaged in war work are to have an opportunity of entering the permanent civil service. Two hundred vacancies as clerks are offered to unmarried women or widows for competition among the thousands of women who have been assisting the government in temporary civil and military employment. According to the official notice, no candidate will be eligible who has not rendered six months' approved service prior to July 1, 1919, in one or more of His Majesty's civil departments in an established post. Nor will any person be eligible who is not a natural-born British subject and the daughter of a father who is a natural-born British subject.

The examination will be watched with peculiar interest, for the qualities which have enabled many of these women to secure advancement during the war-period are not the qualities which will be conspicuously in evidence during a written competition. It is satisfactory, however, that the subjects of examination are few in number and simple. They are (1) English composition (including writing and spelling); (2) Precise writing; (3) Arithmetic; (4) General knowledge.

EDUCATION IN INDIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Indian Correspondent

CALCUTTA, India.—At the recent session of the Bombay Legislative Council, H. E. the Governor of the Bombay Presidency, Sir George Lloyd, in concluding the debate said: "There is the strongest case for saying that many of our teachers are improperly paid. These teachers have heavy responsibilities. They are the stewards of the future, in their hands lies the training of all we look for in the succeeding generations. How is it that we pay them at such a rate, at such a miserable rate? That needs redress. So many things need redress, but I am sure my government will not fail to pay due attention to this matter whenever it is possible to do so."

Sir George Lloyd added that it had been said that it was not possible to do much in the way of industrial and technical education until the question of India's industrial expansion had been definitely settled and the question of establishing a department of industries had been decided. His Excellency continued: "That moment has come; that is, today we have a department of industries, recently started, and we naturally look to a greater industrial development of this country in the future; which in turn means an advance on the part of government."

"As a corollary to it we must bestir ourselves and train up the younger generation to take their part in this development. But I remember hearing before I came out to India, on more than one occasion, that it was not very easy to get people to enter industrial and technical colleges. Perhaps that will come. I was told by a very prominent member of the Educational Department (not of this presidency) during the discussion I had with him three or four years ago, that the experiment had already been tried in India and that the people were most reluctant to take a degree of an industrial or technical character but preferred a degree in arts."

"Those prejudices have to go out. The time is coming when industries will develop so rapidly as to demand a large part of the intellectual development in India, and therefore it is not only the government's task to provide facilities for industrial and technical education but it is the duty of the members of this council, and of gentlemen in this country, to influence public opinion, and to see that the people recognize the importance of industries and find no shame in taking part in them."

NEW UNIVERSITY BUILDING, AUCKLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—The Auckland University College, one of the four university institutes comprising the New Zealand University, is at last well on the road to obtaining a permanent home, worthy of the city and of the work the college has done. Though Auckland is the largest city in New Zealand it has had rather poor facilities for university work so far as buildings and equipment go. The Auckland University College was founded nearly 40 years ago, and was first housed in the old wooden buildings belonging to the government. This was considered to be only a temporary home, but the years went by and the college remained there. Division of opinions on the question of a new site has delayed the realization of the dream of a splendid institution in keeping with the city's progress.

Recently the city council insisted that the building be pulled down to make room for a new street, and the college had to find new quarters. It was then decided to build a wing of the new college on a site in the heart of the city, alongside a piece of vacant ground which the governing body is convinced should be the site for the main building.

This wing was opened in June by the acting Prime Minister. It is a handsome building, within which an old hall of classical design has been ingeniously incorporated, and the whole forms a modern institution for study and research. The total cost is more than £30,000.

Working under hampering conditions, the Auckland University College has done surprisingly good work. It has furnished several of the Rhodes scholars sent to Oxford from New Zealand. It is hoped that now the college has obtained part of a permanent home, it will not be long before the adjoining site is given to the college council, and a large sum voted for the main building. Probably well over £100,000 will be required.

The government will have to find large sums for university development in the Dominion in the near future. The chairman of the college council stated in his address at the opening ceremony in the new building that Otago University (Dunedin) had asked for £44,000, and Canterbury College (Christchurch) for £47,000, while Victoria College (Wellington) was getting overcrowded.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

KINGSTON, Ontario.—Prof. Arthur C. Neish of Columbia University, New York, has been appointed professor of chemistry in Queen's University, Kingston, succeeding Dr. W. L. Goodwin, who has resigned. Professor Neish is a Queen's graduate. For the past 15 years he has been on the staff of Columbia. He will assume his new duties in October.

THE HOME FORUM

Frances Willard's
"Forest Home"

The way of it was this: after four years of hard study in Oberlin College, my father . . . decided to go to the West. There was no railroad, and so our household goods into white-washed wagons, of which father drove. My brother Oliver, twelve years younger, and my mother the third child of her, on father's writings, and my little sister and I, seven and four. The big Newfoundland dog, Fido, trotted behind. When we reached Chicago, we found so many mud-holes with the mud up to the knees, that we decided to go to a place. . . . Once the mother drove went down the quicksand almost to the ears, and had to come with rails from the house and pry him out. We never reached on Sunday, and it took us three weeks to reach our destination, and after living in Janesville, twenty years, a few weeks, while the farm was in building, we moved into it before it had any windows or much of any roof. But it was a fine June weather, and we chattered the whole affair a story, and as good as a picnic. The house was not up out of doors, and shavings and bits of shingles were playthings. Oliver built a house for his sisters, with an oven, and we could have a fire, and a stove, Fido, who was our horse, and the beautiful Rock River, brought us fish and game, and chickens from their garden. There were calves, pigs, and chickens to play with our children, who had always been town, thought there never was so delightful as this new life in the edge of the fine groves of hickory that lined the river, and away toward the east until the sky.

There passed by we loved it more, and never thought of being away, though, except the tenants, and neighbors within a mile and went anywhere in general or nobody in particular. We had no idea what we made for ourselves. Father had a nice "kit" of carpenter tools, we learned to use them. Carts, sleds, cross-guns and arrows, and I do not know how many other things. . . . The early years of our farm life, the year's eve came on Saturday. Small presents were given and without waiting for morning, father thought it would be right to have them on Sunday. I hardly imagine the bottled-up of children in such a case, but for Oliver, he had a Sunday, "Austin's Voice to Youth," and Mary had a child's edition of "My Progress," so they could

get to work on their presents. But, alas! for me. My prayer and dream had been for months, "some pictures to look at on Sunday," and I had a slate, instead. To be sure I had devoutly desired a slate, for I had imagined many number of things which could be written and drawn upon it, but the rule of the house did not permit such a week-day article to come into use upon the Sabbath. At last, I hit upon a plan, and going to mother-

nessment in this respect, in his account in the "Vicar of Wakefield" of the "philosophical vagabond," who went to Holland to teach the natives English, without knowing a word of their own language.

He intended to proceed to Paris and pursue his studies there, and was furnished by his friend with money for the journey. Unluckily, he rambled into the garden of a florist just before quitting Leyden. The tulip-mania was

mask will be laid aside, and the country will certainly once more be free. Events have testified to the sage forecast of the poet. From Irving's "Life of Oliver Goldsmith."

An Absurdity

A greater absurdity cannot be thought of than a morose, hard-hearted, covetous, proud, malicious Christian.—Jonathan Edwards.

republished with more zeal than candor. Pickering would not sell the Lettera apart from the Dante manuscript, and asked £420 for the two. A Tuscan lady, Foscolo's "donna gentile," lent the money for the proofs; and Rolandi, the Italian publisher in Berners Street, was disposed to buy the Dante notes. . . . The edition had its value at the time, though its interest now is historical only. Meanwhile he discovered the remaining

"Bird and Blossom"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THOROUGHLY has Christian Science jolted the thinking of the world from some of its old ruts, until today it is clear to many people that the words Sabbath, Thanksgiving, and Christmas, signify not so much days of the week or of the year, as continuous states of Mind. Thus true Sabbath is constant rest in right action, Thanksgiving is eternal joy in the consciousness of good, and Christmas is intelligent appreciation of the Christ ever with us. Just so, the real springtime is not a mere season of the earth year, but is the eternal blooming of idea in the Mind which is God. Even from an earthly standpoint, moreover, now that people are beginning to think at least in hemispheres, if not altogether in terms of the true universe, many are awakening to the fact that in the southern half of the globe spring comes in very different months from what it does in the northern.

Speaking of the August blooming-time on an estancia in the pampas of the Argentine, Mr. W. H. Hudson, in his autobiography, "Far Away and Long Ago," tells us that "Even now when I recall the sight of those flowering peach trees, with trunks as thick as a man's body, and the huge mounds of clouds of myriads of roseate blossoms seen against the blue ethereal sky, I am not sure that I have seen anything in my life more perfectly beautiful. Yet this great beauty was but half the charm I found in these trees: the other half was in the bird-music that issued from them."

Now Christian Science does not sweep away all of earth's beauty in one declaration of nothingness, as some people have thought, but maintains that since this springtime sense of flower and song is so lovely, how infinitely more lovely must be the true idea which all this at the best so ephemeral counterfeits. Mrs. Eddy looked straight to the metaphysical heart of good and declared (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous, p. 129), "The oracular skies, the verdant earth—bird, brook, blossom, breeze, and balm—are richly fraught with divine reflection." For us all, then, the need is to see the reflection or expression of loving divine intelligence as idea, not belief in matter, here and now in Mind.

Of course it is not enough to grant, on the one hand, that there is a vernal season somewhere at every time of the year. There is no spiritual healing in such a banality. Nor can one think, on the other hand, that the material bird, blossom, brook, and earth generally are the reflection of divine Love. God created neither such an imitation as matter nor a mental concept of matter in a so-called mortal mind. What God does create or cause continuously is purely idea in divine consciousness. Many weirdly beautiful appearances, such as the opium dream, are obviously erroneous. In fact any physical sensuousness is on a false basis, the supposition of animated matter. Thus Keats in his famous lines,

"Beauty is truth, truth beauty,"—that is all
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know."

was mistaken in his philosophy if he is understood as meaning apparent material beauty, perceived through the human senses. Only as we read into his lines the metaphysical fact that the truth which is Principle and its idea is beautiful far beyond any human sense perception, can those studying Christian Science agree with him. To begin with material forms and to conceive of them as beautiful in accord with mortal aesthetics is to begin with what cannot be proved. The first thing is to determine what is truth quite apart from the material senses. Then one can go on and know the fullness of its spiritual beauty.

Genuine truth must be infinite of itself and in its expression. Otherwise it would not be the whole truth. Nothing less than all there is could be whole and unlimited. There is no halfway status between the unlimited and limitation. Either Mind and its idea is infinite or it is restricted. That divine wisdom is all there is apart from material sense testimony is the fundamental fact revealed through Christian Science. By whatever name either God or the divine idea may be called, Deity expressed must be unconfined.

That which is true of peach tree or of bird must, therefore, be likewise true of man in God's image. If this were not so, then there would be some quality or characteristic to which man could never hope to attain. In other words his very nature would be bound to limitation. To the fullest extent the true man must blossom and sing with spiritual good cheer. For the idea in Mind is certainly true, in the words of the Song of Solomon, that "Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come." This joy and freedom of immortal man is the wholeness of spiritual manifestation which constitutes health.

Discerning that every right attribute of bird or flower or anything else belongs fully to man in the likeness of God, one proves what man's present and eternal destiny is. In the now, men perfectly flowers, is come to divine fruition. This true, spiritual man is not, moreover, at any mere stage of imperfection which is later to be perfected, but is already the complete reflection of good. The happiness of the meadowlark, the beauty of holiness, all are his, because he lives in Mind, not in matter. Before the perfection of the divine idea, all the seem-

ing ugliness of disease, sorrow, or limitation of any sort must vanish, leaving only the complete good-fortune of heavenly harmony.

As Mrs. Eddy says on page 121 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The Chaldean Wisemen read in the stars the fate of empires and the fortunes of men. Though no higher revelation than the horoscope was to them displayed upon the empyrean, earth and heaven were bright, and bird and blossom were glad in God's perennial and happy sunshine, golden with Truth." Thus quite aside from the outworn theories of horoscopes and star-gazing, the true idea of star, of "bird and blossom", of anything that could be thought of, stands forth revealed through Christian Science as the right activity which is man. Nothing could possibly be withheld from his God-given ability.

The Joy of the Hills

I ride on the mountain tops, I ride: . . .
Onward I ride in the blowing oats.
Checking the field lark's rippling notes—
Lightly I sweep
From steep to steep:
Over my head through the branches high
Come glimpses of a rushing sky:
The tall oats brush my horse's flanks;
Wild poppies crowd on the sunny banks;
A bee booms out of the scented grass;
A jay laughs with me as I pass.

I ride on the hills, I forgive, I forget
Life's hoard of regret,
All the terror and pain
Of the chafing chain.
Grind on, O cities, grind:
I leave you a bluer behind.
I am lifted elate—the skies expand;
Here the world's heaped gold is a pile
Of sand.
Let them weary and work in their
narrow walls:
I ride with the voices of waterfalls!

I swing on as one in a dream—I swing
Down the airy hollows, I shout, I sing!
The world is gone like an empty world;
My body's a bough in the wind, my
heart a bird!

—Edwin Markham.

A Barge in the Sunset

A barge trailing through the canal in the sunset is a pretty sight; and the heavenly crimson and purple sleep quite lovingly upon its glossy ripples. Nor does the evening star disdain it, for as I walk along I see it mirrored as clearly as in the waters of the Mediterranean itself.—Alexander Smith.

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH

With Key to
the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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Torcello

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

All Around Are the
Lagoons

"Mother and daughter," Ruskin says, "you behold them both in their widowhood.—Torcello and Venice." Their founders came, tradition declares, from Altinum on the mainland, and in both cases the earliest inhabitants of the two cities were fugitives fleeing before the invading barbarians. Here on these islands far out in the lagoons they sought and found safety, and so it came to pass that in the seventh century the walls of the cathedral of Torcello slowly rose. The cathedral was largely rebuilt at subsequent dates but it retained its form as a basilica, in the style of the early Christian churches when the design of the old Roman courts of justice was pressed into service and adapted to meet the needs of the new faith.

Torcello has few inhabitants today and the cathedral, the church of St. Fosca, and the old baptistery have a half-deserted air. All around are the lagoons and from the top of the campanile a vast stretch of water is visible, gray, blue, or opalescent in coloring, lagoons and sea, for the Adriatic is near at hand. And, far away on the mainland, rises the long range of the Alps, the snowy summits apparently hanging in the air, a fairy vision, and nearer at hand the towers of Venice soar upward from the waters.

Boating Song of the
Yo Eh

O light we glide through forest green,
By misty shore and gaunt ravine.
And whether we tarry or drift along
The clouds and the birds around us throng.

And mirrored mountains' nodding brows
Follow the wake of our flying prow.

Now song returns from rock to rock;
Now soundless glades our silence mock.

Sunbeam and shadow elves at play
Beckon our wandering wills to stray.
Ah furl your sails! ah furl your sails!
The last wind down the valley falls.

—Tul, A. D. 703-755 (rendered by Cranmer-Blyng).

Mazzini and Ugo
Foscolo

"Slowly, besides making friends, Mazzini began to find work," says Bolton King, writing of the great Italian exile days in London. "He found one literary task very near his heart. From the days of his early studies at Genoa, he had had a supreme admiration for Ugo Foscolo, as the one modern Italian writer, besides Alfieri, who had a virile political teaching for his countrymen. While in Switzerland, he had planned to write his life, and made researches for his manuscripts and rare and scattered publications. . . . He knew that Pickering, one of Foscolo's English publishers, possessed the manuscript of his unfinished notes on the 'Divina Commedia,' already published, but with many inaccuracies, in 1825; and in a dusty corner of Pickering's shop he found the proof of part of Foscolo's Lettera Apologetica, a kind of political testament, which apparently had not been published. Mazzini undertook the task of getting both

still prevalent in Holland, and some species of that splendid flower brought immense prices. In wandering through the garden, Goldsmith recollected that his uncle Contarine was a tulip-fancier. The thought suddenly struck him that there was an opportunity of testifying, in a delicate manner, his sense of that generous uncle's past kindness. In an instant his hand was in his pocket; a number of choice and costly tulip roots were purchased and packed up for Mr. Contarine; and it was not until he had paid for them that he bethought himself that he had spent all the money borrowed for his traveling expenses. Too proud, however, to give up his journey, and too shamed to make another appeal to his friend's liberality, he determined to travel on foot, and depend upon chance and good luck for the means of getting forward; and it is said that he actually set off on a tour of the Continent, in February, 1755, with but one spare shirt, a flute, and a single guinea.

"Blessed," says one of his biographers, "with a good constitution, an adventurous spirit, and with that thoughtless, or, perhaps, happy disposition, which takes no care for tomorrow, he continued his travels for a long time in spite of innumerable privations." In his amusing narrative of the adventures of a "Philosophic Vagabond" in the "Vicar of Wakefield," we find shadowed out the expeditions he pursued. "I had some knowledge of music, with a tolerable voice; I now turned what was once my amusement into a present means of subsistence. I passed among the harmless peasants of Flanders, and among such of the French as were poor enough to be very merry, for I ever found them sprightly in proportion to their wants. Whenever I approached a peasant's house towards nightfall, I played one of my merriest tunes, and that procured me not only a lodging, but subsistence for the next day; but in truth I must own, whenever I attempted to entertain persons of a higher rank, they always thought my performance odious, and never made me any return for my endeavors to please them."

At Paris he attended the chemical lectures of Rouelle, then in great vogue, where he says he witnessed as bright a circle of beauty as graced the court of Versailles. His love of theatricals also led him to attend the performances of the celebrated actress Mademoiselle Clairon, with whom he was greatly delighted. He seems to have looked upon the state of society with the eye of a philosopher, but to have read the signs of the times with the prophetic eye of a poet. In his rambles about the environs of Paris he was struck with the immense quantities of game running about almost in a tame state; and saw in those costly and rigid preserves for the amusement and luxury of the privileged few, a sure "badge of the slavery of the people." This slavery he predicted was drawing toward a close. "When I consider that these parliaments, the members of which are all created by the court, and the presidents of which can only act by immediate direction, presume even to mention privileges and freedoms who till of late received directions from the throne with implicit humility; when this is considered, I cannot help fancying that the genius of freedom has entered that kingdom in disguise. If they have but three weak monarchs more successively on the throne, the

Goldsmith at Leyden
and Paris

Goldsmith remained about a year at Leyden, attending the lectures of Gausubius on chemistry and Albinus on anatomy; though his studies are said to have been miscellaneous, and directed to literature. . . . The thirty-three pounds with which he had set out on his travels were soon consumed, and he was put to many a shift to meet his expenses until his precarious remittances should arrive. He had a good friend on these occasions in a fellow student and countryman, named Ellis, who afterward rose to eminence as a physician. He used frequently to loan small sums to Goldsmith, which were always scrupulously paid. Ellis discovered the innate merits of the poor, awkward student, and used to declare in after-life that "it was a common remark in Leyden, that in all the peculiarities of Goldsmith, an elevation of mind was to be noted; a philosophical tone and manner; the feelings of a gentleman, and the language and information of a scholar."

Sometimes, in his emergencies, Goldsmith undertook to teach the English language. It is true he was ignorant of the Dutch, but he had a smattering of the French, picked up among the Irish priests at Ballymahon. He depicts his whimsical embar-

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., FRIDAY, SEPT. 12, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Propaganda of Revolution

IN TIMES of disturbance it is wise to examine conditions with the greatest care, and to see that exaggeration is more rigidly excluded, if possible, than at any other time. The conditions which have been provoked in Boston by the police strike constitute just such an occasion, and instead of exaggerating violence, with the intention of drawing attention to the danger of it, it is better to accentuate the fact of how comparatively slight has been the effect of temporarily unchaining the forces of disorder. In every great city there is a criminal element which is ready to take advantage of any cessation in the precautions for the prevention of violence. When, therefore, the possibility of a strike of the police has been so long under discussion, and has been so publicly and unwisely weighed in reference to its probable incitement to crime, it is scarcely strange that some outbreak should have taken place. If instead of dwelling on the opportunity which would be offered to the mob, the critics had explained to the mob that the police were not the last word in defense, and that there were other forces to be relied upon, the information scattered through the world might have been less exciting, but it would certainly have been more quieting.

It is, of course, deplorable that even as much damage as has been done should have been done; still before passing judgment on those responsible for public order it is well to remember that it is always easy to be wise after the event, but that it is not always easy, at any rate from the standpoint of constituted authority, to be wise enough to prevent the event. In the moment when he wakes to discover the damage done to his property, the sufferer is apt to be quite emphatic in his allotment of blame, and this is excusable enough. Yet, inasmuch as the community has to pay for the loss he has suffered there is less reason for his irritation, though there is no less reason for the irritation of the community which ultimately has to pay the bill. The really serious aspect of the case is the national one, or even the world one, for all the signs are manifest that a great wave of lawlessness is passing round the world, and that a certain class of the world's citizenship imagines that it can gain its ends by a simple process of violence. Russia has set an example, and an attempt has been made to repeat it in Berlin and Budapest. It is quite true that in the latter cases the attempt has been a partial failure, but throughout the civilized world the volume of unrest is growing all the time, and it is difficult to say what it may ultimately be, unless those with a clearer perception of how force is to be successfully restrained manifest their mastery of the situation.

People from this country and that country talk perfectly openly of possible revolutions in their neighbor's countries, without apparently ever seeing any danger whatever at home. Revolution has, however, a way of disseminating itself not materially but mentally, as Lenin has pointed out, and that is what the governments of the world scarcely seem to perceive. It has been insisted repeatedly, in the columns of this paper, that Bolshevism is a mesmerism, and a mesmerism it undoubtedly is. The vulgar idea of mesmerism as one person making passes before the face of another is, of course, a ludicrous travesty of the real thing. Mesmerism is a mental fear which communicates itself from one mentality to another with remarkable rapidity. In the old days, when the action of the human mind was less understood than it is now, people used to wonder at the transmission of news across uncivilized countries. They could not understand, for instance, how a solitary fakir wandering, on his donkey, from one cantonment to another, managed to spread the name of the great Mutiny across the peninsula of Hindustan. To-day the problem is no mystery at all. The mental wave of a great fear, carefully suggested with all the authority of religion, rolled itself like a storm cloud from one military station to another, with nothing to prevent it.

It is true that the story of the issuance of the greased cartridge to the Sepoys was a lie, but it was a lie absolutely believed by the troops amongst whom it was disseminated. In just the same way acres of propaganda are forward in the interest of revolution is equally untrue, but it is believed by those as ignorant of its untruth as the Sepoys were of that of the greased cartridge, and so it does its work, spreading from factory to factory, and from town to town, as it is passed from lip to lip. Now all this would not be particularly dangerous, if there were not a very great deal of truth in much of the propaganda. Unfortunately the story of profiteering is not a lie, though no doubt it has been grossly exaggerated, and attributed to many innocent firms and people. In just the same way there has been a large failure of conscientious scruple in the amount of wages for which people have been asked to work. Nor is this merely true of the proletariat, it is equally true of many of those classes of society who work for salaries as opposed to what are described as wages. As a result the more educated elements of society which ought to be helping to stop the fever of reform by violence have been caught in the mesmerism of their own hardships, and whirled along in the general environment of dissatisfaction.

Insistence has been made for months, if not for years, in these columns, on the necessity for those responsible for the government of countries recognizing that the moral strength of the forces which have been used to restrain violence was being sapped by the conditions in which the war had subjected them. If, it has been pointed out, some recognition was not made by the governments of the changed conditions brought about by the war, sooner or later the elements of unrest would get the mastery. The preliminary symptoms of this have been manifest plainly enough in the last few months. The strike of the police in London and Liverpool was just one of the straws which indicate the direction of the wind; the strike of the police in Boston is another; and

there are others, too numerous to mention, in all quarters of the globe. Still the governments of the world continue disregarding the first shocks of the social earthquake, and apparently unconscious of their warning. The wrangle over the peace treaty in Paris goes on between Foreign Offices which do not seem in the least aware of what is happening in those strata of society where Foreign Offices arouse no particular enthusiasm, and no interest at all in comparison with the price of bread. The average man is more interested in the price of food than in anything else in the world, and this for the very simple reason that to him the price of food is the price of life. He hardly knows himself how deeply his interest is riveted in this question, and it is only as the many minds of the masses begin to amalgamate in a common fear of shortage that the danger of ultimate consequences becomes apparent to the superficial onlooker.

If, therefore, the responsible governments of the world will recognize that the persistence of strikes, ultimately in police strikes, has a deeper significance than can be met by imprecations against the police forces, the lesson may yet be learned with a sufficiency of comprehension to prevent police strikes ultimately in something considerably worse than imprecations.

"Pass Mr. So-and-So, Per Order"

THERE is always something alluring about a railroad pass. It allows the holder to travel free, of course; but apparently that does not altogether account for his satisfaction in possession. Something more must be taken into account. Probably the distinction conferred has something to do with it. He who carries a pass, especially if he may thereby move up and down a railroad line at will, with conductors bowing and lifting a hand deferentially instead of pausing imperatively for ticket or cash, is a being apart, one whom other passengers will regard with furtive interest. By implication, at least, he is known to the management of the road; has some more intimate relationship than that of the general public; is, in short, for some reason or other, preferred as "on the inside."

Perhaps it will be as well not to dwell on the days before the practice of giving and receiving free passes on railroads was rendered less promiscuous by restrictive legislation. It may be enough to observe that anybody who, in the old days, ever undertook by argument to defend the free pass as a thing of right and propriety was likely to find himself floundering sadly before he had proceeded far. Reasons against free passes were too many, excuses for them too few. Yet, with these things in mind, it will be interesting to many people who wish to see the railroads operated for the public advantage, irrespective of whether the management itself is public or private, to learn that, even under the public direction that has obtained in war time, free passes have been common. Most if not all of them, without much question, have been issued to employees, or to persons who may be said to be traveling on official business. There is nothing to indicate that the issue of these passes has had any perceptible effect in depriving the railroads of revenue. Still, free passes are free passes, and even if the number issued for government-operated railroads be quite narrowly restricted, there can hardly be too much publicity with respect to the method of their issue and the exact function and relationship of the individuals who receive and make use of them.

And after all, there is a good deal to be said, especially in a country professing the ideals of the United States, for doing away with free passes altogether. There may be instances where a pass issued to a railroad employee or official may compensate on the score of convenience whatever it risks on the score of favoritism. Still, there seems to be some difficulty in providing that a pass issued expressly for use in prosecution of official duties shall not be taken advantage of for personal and private purposes. Nor is it always easy to see wherein, with justice, railroad employees, any more than employees in other branches of industry, should be accorded free transportation between their residences and the places where they customarily do their work. The proposition might be generalized by declaring that in all cases where the possession of a pass constitutes a favor to the holder, it ought, by right, to be withheld. For in such cases it amounts to nothing less than a special privilege, in the enjoyment of which the holder gets something which the regular patrons of the road cannot share and are obliged to pay for. And special privileges, granted through the medium of a free ticket to some individual who can, somehow or other, secure the personal indorsement of the chief railroad authority, are not among the features of railroad practice that reconcile themselves, offhand, with the interest of the public.

Rather than allow the free pass to be perpetuated, it would probably be better for all concerned to work swiftly toward a complete acceptance of the requirement that every individual using railroad service in any way, whether for personal traveling or transport of goods, shall pay, in each and every instance, the standard charge for service used. Even for employees and officials, strictly speaking, there would be nothing incongruous in the application of this method, in view of the method of handling necessary traveling expenses in other lines of business. "Pay as you go" and "One price for everybody" are good, democratic maxims, not only in ordinary trade but even on railroads that purport to be operated in the public interest.

Taxing Incomes in Argentina

SOUTH AMERICAN countries, before the war, were receiving from Europe not only great numbers of immigrants but also vast supplies of capital. Both were imperatively needed in the development which was regarded as a prime interest everywhere below the Isthmus. In the fifty-six years from 1857 to 1913, more than 5,000,000 Europeans went to Argentina, of whom more than 3,250,000 have been definitely incorporated in the population there. Similarly, European money went into railroads, ports, public works, business enterprises. But capital does not become a part of the country into which

it enters, as immigrants do; capital is still owned abroad, and exercises a corresponding influence, if not control, on the country wherein its presence makes development possible. So it comes about that, in a way, the problem in the swiftly-developing South American countries, now that the war is over, is the problem of making political independence actual by securing economic independence. A country like Argentina still needs immigrants, but it also needs money. It has been forced, during the war as never before, to undertake the making and doing of many things for itself which it could count on securing through European aid in previous periods. Now there is the question as to how to receive what Europe wishes again to offer without canceling whatever of industrial independence has been achieved. There has been some talk of recourse to new protective duties, but for many reasons there is reluctance to engage in any course that might bring on a tariff war, with all that such a conflict might entail.

Amid these conditions, it is of interest to note that the Argentine Government has submitted to the Congress of that country a new budget plan of which the outstanding feature is a tax on incomes. Along with this it is proposed to modify the customs tariff in a way to bring merchandise valuations up to date, and to replace the present export duties with a 5 per cent export tax on the value of domestic produce and a 2 per cent tax on all other merchandise of domestic or foreign origin sent abroad. Apparently the income tax is the alternative to far greater disturbance of the tariff laws, for the aggregate expenditures for 1920, estimated at 428,134,937 pesos (paper), run some 37,000,000 pesos greater than the expenditures of the 1918 budget, while the total estimated revenues in the 1920 scheme are represented by approximately 428,244,700 pesos (paper).

The income tax, as proposed, would take from all persons and corporations located in Argentina 2 per cent of their net income, obtained within the country or abroad within the preceding year. Non-residents and corporations organized outside the country would pay a tax of 3 per cent on net income, derived from property or values located in Argentina. In addition, a graduated surtax would be levied on incomes greater than \$2000, running from one-half of 1 per cent for incomes between \$2000 and \$5000, upward, by stages of one-half of 1 per cent each, to a surtax of 7 per cent on incomes of \$100,000 or more. The tax is regulated to bear more heavily than this upon unmarried persons and widows without children, and less heavily upon widows with children. A reduction ranging from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent of the aggregate taxes is allowed for each dependent person. The surtax for corporations, or commercial or civil associations, would be computed on the basis of the percentage of profits in relation to capital, any return up to 4 per cent being free from surtax.

Wherever the income tax has been introduced it has had to encounter, perhaps naturally enough, more or less opposition from the propertied classes. It has been longest in vogue in the Eastern Hemisphere, having been introduced in England about 1799 and revived there about 1842; adopted in Italy in 1864, in Prussia in 1891, and in Holland in 1893. Switzerland and Denmark levy income taxes, as do also Australia and New Zealand. An income tax law was in force in the United States from 1862 until 1872, and in 1894 a similar law was adopted by Congress but later declared unconstitutional. An amendment to the Constitution, submitted to the states in 1909 and declared adopted in 1913, paved the way for the adoption of the present system, which has worked to the increasing advantage of the country since that date. The same recognition of the theoretical acceptability of the income tax that has obtained with a majority in countries that have adopted it will have weight in making it acceptable in Argentina. The tax as proposed can hardly fail to have an advantageous effect there.

The First Brown Leaves

IN THE panorama of shaded green by the roadside, or in the deeper mazes of grove or forest, there have appeared, over night and unheralded, in northern sections of the United States, the first brown leaves. What is the message they bring? Their coming must mean something, for all through the months of summer those who have watched have marked no change except the deepening shades, day by day, evidence of the transition from tender shoot to matured leaf, silent testimony of uninterrupted growth. But now a change has come, more suddenly, if possible, than that which came in spring with the bursting of the first leaf pod. What does it signify? It must be symptomatic; perhaps portentous. What message do we read upon the drab banners of the silent heralds?

Written in the sign-language of people of the woods, the message must be interpreted by those who read. To some, no doubt, it will bring only the cheerless reassurance that the glories of summer are departing, and that gray skies, bleak winds, and migrating birds will soon mark its exit. The squirrel, with eye and ear alert, watches for the first falling leaf on the carpet of green. To him it is a message, carelessly awaited, that the time has come for him to prepare the winter home. The captains of the blackbird hosts and the cock robin, marshal of his clan, dispatch messengers throughout their colonies to announce the mobilization of the summer tourists for the long flight to the south. Grouse, pheasant, and partridge sound their tribal defiance, in unceasing mockery of their more timorous friends. The crow, far aloft, with familiar stoicism, pays not the slightest heed. The beaver, ever watchful, hurriedly surveys his fortifications, and replaces, in his crude dam of logs and sticks, any imperfect parts. The muskrat adds a fresh coating of grass and mud to his hut. The bear, fat and unworried, seeks the den which perhaps for years has sheltered him so well through the long months of winter. On the hillsides and on the runways, the deer and moose challenge the north wind.

But there is another message brought by the first brown leaves to those who will read it. This message is one portentous of fruition. It is remindful that, with

the harvest moon, there comes the reassurance that the earth has again yielded its abundance, and that the rewards of effort and foresight await garnering by those who have toiled in their production. There is nothing sadder or dispiriting in such a message. It brings the good tidings of harvest home. What would the buds of spring and the growth which follows signify if there were no time of fruition? Plans and labor which bring no results are indeed profitless and discouraging. Fruits which never mature and grains which never ripen must inadequately fulfill their allotted purpose. And so there must come the time of harvest, when the storehouses and granaries are filled. It is not a time for regret, but for rejoicing. The brown leaves are the badges of service rendered, and also the pledges of a renewed activity when the call may come. As they ripen and fall, the tiny bud which awaits the coming of the south wind, lies snugly hidden in its winter covering. It is, then, the time, not of decay, but of fruition and of promise.

Notes and Comments

THE Italian professor, Ghislanzoni, has continued, during the years of war, to direct the excavations at Cyrenaica. The world had its attention otherwise occupied, or it would have shown much more curiosity and evinced much deeper interest in discoveries which rival those made at the foot of Vesuvius. How many people realize that in Rome, in the National Museum, is the Aphrodite of Cyrene, a compeer of the Venus of Milo? The discovery of the Aphrodite was known to the world in 1913, but since then the world has had perforce to think of other things.

ACCORDING to indications, football in the United States will this fall once more resume its place of popularity as a school and college sport. For two seasons the gridiron has been neglected, relatively much more so than the baseball field, which retained much of its prestige throughout the war, in spite of military demands upon players, and upon the public which turns out to witness the games. Football is one sport which, in the United States, has never gravitated to the hands of professionals. It is distinctly a school and college product, played amid surroundings of clean sportsmanship. If the game is coming back in the wholesome form expected, and, as they say of the circus, is to be "bigger and better than ever," it deserves a cordial welcome.

THERE are still many unbelievers in the identity of the author of "The Young Visitors." It is true that the believers in the one-time novelist can point to an interview in which she discusses with candor her juvenile meteoric career. But the unbelievers who know their Barrie have questioned, from the first appearance of the little book, whether his part in this gay enterprise is as modest as his preface would aver. A letter in the Observer of London points out the curious fact that Ethel, in "The Young Visitors" "oozed forth into the streets of London," and that the Crocodile in "Peter and Wendy" "oozed on after Hook." The unbelievers also point out that it would not be the first time that Sir James Barrie's whimsicality had played a practical joke upon the public.

LOOKING back over the last seventy-five years of banjo-playing, now practically vanished from American entertainments, a writer enumerates the long line of "banjo kings," from Joe Sweeney, who probably learned to play the instrument from a slave, to Edward Dobson, the last one, who attained his mastery of the banjo by studying the methods of the remarkable Negro player, Horace Weston. Weston had been a slave, and thus the banjo, from the beginning to the end of its public career, stands as a product of slavery days in the United States. Thomas Jefferson described it as an instrument "proper to the blacks, which they brought hither from Africa and which is the original of the guitar," a claim that would perhaps be disputed by modern students of the history of music. To the older theatergoing generation in America the banjo and the burnt-cork minstrel are linked in happy memory, but the younger generation is apparently frankly uninterested either in minstrels or in "banjo kings." The vogue seems to belong to a time historically nearer the institution whence it emanated.

ON THE authority of a French paper, L'Eclair, Mr. Clemenceau recently very graciously submitted to having a plaster cast taken of his head. The rather disagreeable process was performed by a young American artist. In fact, the consent of the French Premier was given owing to the request having originated with President Wilson. The President of the American Republic wishes to have, as a souvenir of the war and the conference, masks of all the plenipotentiaries who signed the peace. If L'Eclair is well informed, the President will no doubt be the possessor of a very interesting collection, but one the housing accommodation of which will require no small consideration.

LONG ago the Iroquois Indians used to dry and pulverize the roots of the cattails that grow so lavishly in American swamps and make themselves a flour for bread and puddings; but the fact seems to have been forgotten, until quite recently. Remembering this incident in Indian domesticity, a later American has made such flour, and United States food experts have tested it. "Even 100 per cent cattail flour," they report, "made biscuits that were not so different from those made with wheat flour," and "puddings made with cattail flour in them in place of cornstarch proved to be entirely satisfactory. The flavor produced by this flour is pleasing and palatable." There are thousands of acres of cattails in existence, capable of producing, it is estimated, more than two tons of flour to the acre. One digs and peels the roots, much as one digs and peels potatoes. It seems probable that a more expeditious way will be found to harvest the crop, and that grocers will some day be weighing out cattail flour as matter-of-factly as they now sell potatoes.